

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

China

Vol 1 No 076

20 April 1982

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WESTERN EUROPE

Wan Li Meets UK Royal Society Delegation	G	1
Spanish Communist Party Delegation Visits	G	1
Ji Pengfei Hosts Banquet	G	1
Meets Li Xiannian	G	1
CCP Group Meets Italian CP Members in Rome	G	1

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Coverage of Visit by Guinea-Bissau's Vieira	I	1
Departure for PRC	I	1
Met by Gong Dafei	I	1
Zhao Welcomes Vieira	I	1
Zhao Fetes Vieira	I	2
Zhao on Foreign Policy	I	3
Deng Xiaoping Meeting	I	4
Coverage of Visit by Somalia's Vice President	I	4
Departure for PRC	I	4
Beijing Arrival	I	5
Welcomed by Ji Pengfei	I	5
Zhao Fetes Guests	I	5

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Article Equates Corrupt Cadres to Compradors	K	1
[RENMING RIBAO 17 Apr]		
Economic Offenders Surrender Before Deadline	K	2
HONGQI on Current Questions in Literature, Art	K	3
[No 7, 1 Apr]		
National Forum on Military Writing Opens 19 Apr	K	7
Ba Jin's Written Greeting	K	8
ZAN YUE TAN Quotes Hu on CCP's Popularity	K	9
[No 7, 10 Apr]		
CCP Develops Membership Among Intellectuals	K	11
Industries Seek To Improve Economic Results	K	12
Beijing Radio on Developing Collective Economy	K	13
PLA Uses Inflatable Aircraft Repair Hangar	K	14
Leaders at Debut of PRC-Produced Passenger Plane	K	15
More on Yun-7	K	15

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Resolutions Adopted by Jiangsu People's Congress	O	1
[XINHUA RIBAO 8 Apr]		
Standing Committee Report	O	1
Court, Procuratorate Work	O	1
Economic, Financial Matters	O	2
Shandong Commentary Views Spring Sowing, Drought	O	2

SOUTHWEST REGION

GUIZHOU RIBAO Reports Power Facilities Damaged	Q 1
Guizhou Industry, Transport Conference Ends	Q 1
Yunnan Issues Circular on Prices, Markets	Q 2

NORTH REGION

Hebei Holds Industry, Communications Conference	R 1
Nei Monggol CCP Committee Views Economic Crimes	R 1
Nei Monggol Holds Rally on Economic Crimes	R 2
Nei Monggol Increases Quarterly Industrial Output	R 3
Tianjin People's Congress Ends Third Session	R 4
Resolution on Work Report	R 4
Standing Committee Meeting	R 5

NORTHEAST REGION

Heilongjiang Secretary Discusses Economic Crime	S 1
Jilin CCP Implements Decision on Economic Crime	S 2
Liaoning Holds Meeting on Press Reforms	S 2
Liaoning Reports Increased Industrial Output	S 3

NORTHWEST REGION

Gansu Military District Exposes Economic Crimes	T 1
Shanxi's Ma Wenrui Discusses Economic Crime	T 1
Wang Enmao Inspects Four Xinjiang Counties	T 3
XINHUA Reports on Xinjiang Coal Industry	T 3

TAIWAN

CHINA POST Views Reagan's Arms Sales Decision [15 Apr]	V 1
CHINA POST Lauds Expanding Arms Supply Sources [15 Apr]	V 1
Paper Calls for Diversifying Arms Imports	V 2
[CHUNG YANG JIH PAO 14 Apr]	
World Women's Softball Event Draws 18 Countries	V 4

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

Press View Sino-U.S.-Soviet Relations	W 1
HSIN WAN PAO Column [18 Apr]	W 1
WEN WEI PO Article [19 Apr]	W 2

WAN LI MEETS UK ROYAL SOCIETY DELEGATION

OW161238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met here this afternoon with five British visitors in the delegation of the Royal Society led by Sir Arnold Burgen, vice-president and foreign secretary of the Royal Society.

Vice-Premier Wan Li had a friendly conversation with the British guests. He expressed the hope that the scientific and technical cooperation between the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Royal Society would be further expanded. Present were Yan Dongsheng, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; Huang Jiasi, president of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences; Zhangqi, vice-president of Qinghua University; and Percy Cradock, British ambassador to China. The British guests will leave here tomorrow for Xian and Shanghai before going home.

SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

Ji Pengfei Holds Banquet

OW161258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Ji Pengfei, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and vice-premier of the State Council, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome a study group of the Spanish Communist Party led by Simon Sanchez Montero, member of the Central Executive Committee and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the party. Before the banquet, Ji Pengfei had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Spanish guests.

Present were Qiao Shi, head, Qian Liren, deputy head, of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Feng Xuan, member of the CCP Central Committee and adviser to the International Liaison Department; and Wang Zhaohua, deputy head of the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee.

The group is here to study China's domestic situation, the CCP's policies and questions concerning party building. The Spanish guests arrived here yesterday.

Meets Li Xiannian

OW191600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 19 (XINHUA) -- Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met with and feted here this evening the study group of the Spanish Communist Party led by Simon Sanchez Montero, member of the Central Executive Committee and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the party. Vice-Chairman Li Xiannian had a cordial conversation with Montero and the other comrades from the Spanish Communist Party.

Present on both occasions were Qiao Shi, head, and Qian Liren, deputy head, of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; and Feng Xuan, member of the CCP Central Committee and adviser to the International Liaison Department.

CCP GROUP MEETS ITALIAN CP MEMBERS IN ROME

OW170226 Beijing XINHUA in English 0216 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Rome, April 16 (XINHUA) -- Cordial talks were held here today between the goodwill delegation of the Chinese Communist Party and the Italian Communist Party (PCI) delegation.

The Chinese delegation was led by Ou Tangliang, adviser to the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party. The Italian side at the talks was led by Mario Birardi, member of the Secretariat and of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party. The two delegations briefed each other about the situation in their respective countries and their party work. The Chinese delegation arrived here yesterday and was met at the airport by Rodolfo Mechini, Central Committee member and deputy head of the Organizational Department of the Italian Communist Party.

COVERAGE OF VISIT BY GUINEA-BISSAU'S VIEIRA

Departure for PRC

OW092116 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Bissau, April 8 (XINHUA) -- Joao Bernardo Vieira Nino, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Guinea-Bissau, and his party left here today on a visit to China.

Before leaving, he told the press that Guinea-Bissau and China have very friendly relations. His visit "will further promote the friendly relations of cooperation between the parties and governments of the two countries," he added.

Met by Gong Dafei

OW171646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Shanghai, April 17 (XINHUA) -- Joao Bernardo Vieira, head of state and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Guinea-Bissau, arrived here today after visiting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Chairman Vieira is visiting China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

The guests were greeted at the airport by Wang Daohan, mayor, and Xin Yuanxi, vice-mayor, of Shanghai.

Gong Dafei, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Liu Yingxian, Chinese ambassador to Guinea-Bissau, specially in Shanghai for the occasion, were also at the airport.

In the afternoon, Vieira and his party, with Vice-Mayor Xin Yuanxi and Vice-Foreign Minister Gong Dafei, visited a rural people's commune in Shanghai's suburbs.

In the evening, the guests were honored at a banquet given by the Shanghai people's government.

Speaking at the banquet, Mayor Wang Daohan and Chairman Vieira said they hoped for steady strengthening of the two countries' friendship and cooperation.

Zhao Welcomes Vieira

OW181250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA) -- The Government of the People's Republic of China held a ceremony here this afternoon to welcome Joao Bernardo Vieira, head of state and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, who has come on an official, friendship visit to China. The ceremony was held in the central foyer of the Great Hall of the People. The place was decorated with the national flags of China and Guinea-Bissau.

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang presided over the ceremony. When Chairman Vieira came to the foyer, Zhao Ziyang greeted him with a warm handshake. A Young Pioneer presented flowers to the distinguished guest.

After the military band struck up the national anthems of the two countries, Chairman Vieira, accompanied by Premier Zhao, reviewed a guard of honor made up of men of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Present at the welcoming ceremony were Ngapoi Ngawang-Jigme, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee; Chen Muhua, vice-premier and minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Liu Huaqing, deputy chief of the P.L.A. General Staff.

Principal members of Chairman Vieira's party attended the ceremony.

After the welcoming ceremony, Premier Zhao Ziyang had a cordial and friendly conversation with Chairman Vieira and other guests from Guinea-Bissau.

The distinguished guests from Guinea-Bissau arrived in Beijing by special plane from Shanghai earlier this afternoon in the company of Vice-Foreign Minister Gong Dafei and Chinese Ambassador to Guinea-Bissau Liu Yingxian. They were seen off at the Shanghai airport by the city's Mayor Wang Daohan and Vice-Mayor Xin Yuanxi.

Zhao Fetes Vieira

OW181549 Beijing XINHUA in English 1531 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a banquet at the Great Hall of the People this evening for Joao Bernardo Vieira, head of state and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, and his party. Premier Zhao and Vieira both spoke at the banquet.

Zhao Ziyang praised the people of Guinea-Bissau for winning national independence after waging protracted struggles. "Since the independence of Guinea-Bissau, the people have made unrelenting efforts to end the poverty and backwardness caused by colonial rule. Under the leadership of Chairman Vieira, the people of Guinea-Bissau have in recent years chosen a road suited to the conditions of their own country and scored many successes," he said.

Referring to the situation in Africa, Zhao Ziyang said "at present the African countries, like other Third-World countries, are confronted with threats of aggression and intervention by imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. In international economic relations, the African countries still hold unequal status. We, the Third World countries should make common efforts and continue our arduous struggle to change this situation."

Premier Zhao Ziyang said the Chinese people and the people of Guinea-Bissau, as well as all the African people, have always sympathized with and supported each other. "Our friendship has stood the test of history," he said. "The Chinese Government and the Chinese people have always followed the five principles stated by Premier Zhou Enlai during his 1964 visit to Africa. We have made them our guiding policy in our relations with African countries."

He said Vieira's visit is a big event in the relations between China and Guinea-Bissau. "We are confident the visit will strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and enhance the fraternal sentiments between the two peoples," the premier said.

Vieira said he has come to China to strengthen the traditional fraternal friendship between Guinea-Bissau and China. His visit reflects the admiration of the people of Guinea-Bissau for the Chinese people's prolonged efforts to oppose foreign aggression and build a modernized country.

He also praised the Chinese people for their efforts in building a society where there is no exploitation of man by man.

Vieira said his country is particularly concerned about the international political and economic situation and is deeply worried about the continuous emergence of new spots of tension. "Guinea-Bissau supports the movements of the Asian, African and Latin American people to oppose imperialist rule and aggression and to win national liberation. We are willing to march ahead hand in hand with all countries working for a new international economic order so that all countries would develop in a coordinated way," he said.

Also present at the banquet were Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chen Muhua, vice-premier and minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Huang Hua, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs; Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Liu Huaqing, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Liu Yingxian, Chinese ambassador to Guinea-Bissau.

Zhao on Foreign Policy

OW191542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 19 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang summarized China's foreign policy as strengthening unity and cooperation with the Third World countries, opposing hegemonism and maintaining world peace here this afternoon. He made the statement in talks with Joao Bernardo Vieira, head of state and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Guinea-Bissau.

During the talks, Premier Zhao Ziyang briefed the visitors on the following three basic points governing China's foreign policy:

"First, China always belongs to the Third World. It will firmly stand on the side of the Third World countries and strengthen unity and cooperation with them. It will support on the one hand the Third World countries' just cause of developing their economies and of consolidating their political independence on the basis of economic independence and, on the other hand, make positive efforts to develop economic and technical cooperation with them according to China's capabilities and conditions.

"Firmly standing on the side of the Third World countries, China will work with them for changing the unjust international economic order and for establishing a new international economic order. China firmly supports the people of all the countries of the world in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism, and racial discrimination and in their other just struggles.

"Second, China follows an independent foreign policy and firmly opposes hegemonism. China holds that the cause of the current tension and turbulence in the world lies in the scramble between the two superpowers. China stands for the strengthening of unity among the Third World countries and will by no means create dissension among them.

"Third, China will make efforts to maintain world peace. Like all other Third World countries, China is facing the heavy task of building its own country. To raise the cultural and material levels of the Chinese people, China needs a long period of peaceful international situation."

Chairman Vieira said that his country resolutely supports China's foreign policy. "In international affairs," he said, "Guinea-Bissau opposes imperialism, old and new-colonialism and interference in other countries' internal affairs, definitely adopts the policy of nonalignment and holds that all countries should have their affairs settled by themselves. Guinea-Bissau also supports the people of various countries in their struggle for national liberation and is willing to promote its friendship and cooperation with various countries on the basis of equality."

Vieira said that his country is dedicated to the development of its national economy and to the improvement of the livelihood of the people. Therefore Guinea-Bissau follows the tension in world situation with close attention, he said.

In the course of the talks, Premier Zhao and Chairman Vieira said they hoped to strengthen friendly cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, scientific and technological fields.

The two sides also briefed each other on their domestic situations and exchanged views on the international situation and some major international issues.

Taking part in the talks on the Guinea-Bissau side were Carmen Pereira, commissioner of state for health and social affairs; Joseph Turpin, commissioner of state for trade, fisheries and crafts; Avito Jose da Silva, commissioner of state for rural development; Commandate Pedro Ramos, director of the department for training personnel and cadres of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces; Quemo Mane, governor of Guinara; and Julio Semedo, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Present on the Chinese side were Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Liu Huaqing, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Tan Yunhe, vice-minister of public health; Wang Zhongfang, vice-minister of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; and Liu Yingxian, Chinese ambassador to Guinea-Bissau.

Deng Xiaoping Meeting

OW200832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0816 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 20 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met today with Joao Bernardo Vieira, head of state and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

Deng Xiaoping thanked Chairman Vieira for making a visit to China and expressed his pleasure at the useful talks which Chairman Vieira had with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang. Deng Xiaoping said: "Like other Third World countries, China and Guinea-Bissau are confronted with the same problems and tasks. Both of us face the problems of developing the economy and safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and the task of building up the country and raising the living standards of the people. Cooperation and exchanges between Third World countries should be strengthened."

Chairman Vieira gave an account of the domestic situation in Guinea-Bissau. He said: "My country is forging ahead by overcoming many difficulties." He said that Guinea-Bissau would like to enhance its cooperation with China.

Carmen Pereira, commissioner of state for health and social affairs; Joseph Turpin, commissioner of state for trade, fisheries and crafts; and other principal members of Chairman Vieira's party attended the meeting.

Also present were Huang Hua, vice-premier and foreign minister; Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Liu Yingxian, Chinese ambassador to Guinea-Bissau.

After the meeting, Deng Xiaoping gave a luncheon in honor of Chairman Vieira and the other Guinea-Bissau guests.

COVERAGE OF VISIT BY SOMALIA'S VICE PRESIDENT

Departure for PRC

OW102155 Beijing XINHUA in English 1930 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Mogadishu, April 10 (XINHUA) -- Somalia and China enjoy "very good" relations, said Somali Second Vice-President Hussein Kulmie Afrah before he left here today on a visit to China.

In a brief interview with XINHUA at the airport, the vice-president said his will be a good-will visit to promote cooperation between Somalia and China.

He said, "The (Somali-Chinese) relations have been very good, excellent." "We have been working together for a long time" in agriculture development, he said. Ties in other fields are also very good and the coming discussions will be very friendly, he told XINHUA.

Kulmie will start his official visit to China after attending Korean President Kim Il-song's 70th birthday celebrations in Pyongyang.

Beijing Arrival

OW181225 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA) -- At the invitation of the Chinese Government, Major General Hussein Kulmie Afrah, second vice-president of the Somali Democratic Republic, and his party arrived here by special plane this afternoon for an official friendship visit to China.

They flew in from Pyongyang at the end of a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They were greeted at Beijing Airport by Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs He Ying and Somali Ambassador to China Salah Mohamed Ali.

The Chinese Government will hold an official ceremony tomorrow to welcome Second Vice-President Kulmie.

Welcomed by Ji Pengfei

OW190246 Beijing XINHUA in English 0226 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 19 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Government held a ceremony here this morning to welcome Major General Hussein Kulmie Afrah, second vice-president of the Somali Democratic Republic.

Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei presided over the function in the plaza east of the Great Hall of the People.

The national flags of China and Somalia fluttered in the breeze. At 9:30, Hussein Kulmie Afrah and Ji Pengfei mounted the platform, and a military band struck up the national anthems of the two countries. Escorted by Ji Pengfei, Vice-President Hussein Kulmie Afrah reviewed a guard of honor made up of men of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

A group of youngsters waved bouquets and colorful streamers to greet Hussein Kulmie Afrah and the other distinguished guests from Somalia.

Zhao Fetes Guests

OW191634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 19 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a banquet in honor of visiting Somali Second Vice-President Hussein Kulmie Afrah and his party here this evening.

In his speech, Premier Zhao Ziyang said: "Since independence, the Somali people have carried forward their glorious tradition of combating imperialism and colonialism by opposing power politics and foreign interference and vigorously safeguarding state sovereignty and have surmounted various kinds of difficulties. They have achieved gratifying successes in developing their national economy and culture. We wish the Somali people led by President Siad continuous new victories on their road to progress."

Premier Zhao said that since the two countries established diplomatic relations, Sino-Somali friendship has developed vigorously on a new basis. "In the struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism, we have always sympathized with and supported each other. In our bilateral relations, we have carried out fruitful cooperation in the economic, cultural and other fields. The Chinese Government and people will work untiringly for the maintenance and development of such friendship," he said.

Zhao Ziyang said, in the world today, the rivalry between the superpowers for hegemony has extended to all parts of the globe. Facts have shown time and again that the superpowers are bent on controlling, subverting, exploiting and invading other countries, Third World countries in particular, and thus have posed a grave threat to peace and tranquility in the world. As an African saying goes, "When elephants fight each other, grass suffers." This vividly shows that it is us Third World countries that suffer most in the contention between the superpowers.

He declared that the Chinese Government and people are willing to unite with other Third World countries and all the peace-loving countries and peoples in making joint efforts to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace and establish just and equitable international economic relations.

In his speech, Vice-President Kulmie spoke highly of the traditional friendship between Somalia and China. He said: "The development of Sino-Somali relations, since the independence of Somalia, is characterized by two decades of intensive cooperation."

He said that in the international arena, "China and Somalia are sharing the same views on many problems."

Referring to international issues, the second vice-president said the Somali Democratic Republic is against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism.

Kulmie pointed out: "Today, we live in a perturbing world in which superpowers are engaged in rivalrous competition for world domination. In the Horn of Africa, a dangerous situation still prevails there."

The Somali Democratic Republic, he said, "would like to see the conflict in Horn solved politically, with participation of all interested parties. We firmly believe that the interest of all people in the region lies in peace and tranquillity and in the rewarding task of national development and inter-regional cooperation."

Present at the banquet were Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei; Acting Minister of Culture Zhou Weizhi; and Vice-Foreign Minister He Ying as well as Mr. Salah Mohamed Ali, Somali ambassador to China, and Mrs. Salah.

Before the banquet Premier Zhao Ziyang had a cordial conversation with Kulmie and his party.

ARTICLE EQUATES CORRUPT CADRES TO COMPRADORS

HK200618 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 82 p 6

[Article by De Min [1795 0046]: "It Is Not 'Alarmist Talk'"]

[Text] While flipping through some old books and newspapers I came across some material introducing the various functionaries in old China's "foreign concessions." I read of one group known as compradors or inspectors who became wealthy by helping foreign capitalists exploit the Chinese people.

According to the record, compradors were eligible for a commission of 0.125 percent on bank notes, gold or silver purchased or sold by the foreign banks. A meager 0.125 percent does not look like much at first glance, but it often amounted to more than ten times and even tens of times more than the nominal salary of a comprador. Wang Huaishan, who was the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's first comprador in Shanghai, started as an assistant in a small Chinese bank but because he was particularly energetic in his role as a comprador he "earned the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation incalculable profit and rapidly became very rich himself." The head of the Jiren foreign trade firm promised its comprador A Wu a commission of .4 taels of silver for every bolt of foreign cloth he sold for more than 2 taels. A Wu gained considerable fame and fortune as a result of such sales. Contemporary political commentator Wang Tao described Shanghai as "being flooded with foreign goods and its foreign trade depended solely on the negotiations of the compradors"; "great wealth could be earned in a matter of minutes."

Of course, these are now all past events. In socialist China there is no place for this evil product of colonial and semicolonial rule, the comprador. While the comprador class itself may be dead and buried, it does not look as if their "traditional habits and customs" have followed them into the grave. For example, not long ago it was reported that the deputy head of a certain city's television factory took advantage of negotiations with a Hong Kong businessman for the purchase of television parts in order to get two television sets and some clothes for himself. Although he knew perfectly well that a single 12-inch television should cost \$57, he agreed to buy 5,000 of these sets from the Hong Kong businessman at a price of \$62 each. There is also the case of a deputy manager of a provincial machinery import-export company who, during a visit to Italy to place an order for leatherworks machinery, accepted bribes totaling \$5,000 from foreign businessmen. During the contract negotiations he submitted to the demands of these foreign businessmen, causing the nation to squander a large amount of foreign exchange. Can such people possibly call themselves Chinese?

It may seem rather "alarmist" to link the bribes taken by this factory chief and manager with the rise to fame and fortune of Wang Huaishan and A Wu. In actual fact, however, it is not, since their actions certainly share a number of common features. Of course, Wang Huaishan and A Wu made immense fortunes by being compradors, while these others obtained no more than petty gains. But it never occurred to them that they should perhaps not accept such petty gains from these foreign businessmen. Foreign capitalists have never been keen on dispensing charity from their coffers. These bribes are no more than meager crumbs from the banquet tables of the people offering bribes. The cost of such a banquet is considerable not only in terms of national resources but also in terms of personal and national dignity. Some have been bribed by accepting gifts and attending banquets; and once the gifts have been accepted the damage to the state is immense.

With the implementation of the open-door policy, contact with foreign businessmen will become increasingly more frequent and the amount of trading will continue to increase. This in no way violates the principle of self-reliant reconstruction of the socialist motherland. So long as the principle of mutual profit is observed, we should allow people to earn any money they are entitled to earn.

The important point, however, is that we must keep a clear head and conscientiously observe law and discipline, making sure that at no point do we damage the dignity of either ourselves or the nation. Punishment should be administered in accordance with the law as soon as it is discovered that any cadre is engaged in any illegal activities such as accepting a bribe.

Historically, the imperialists' invasion of China was a slow and gradual process, developing from the opening of banks, the establishment of factories and markets into the formation of a country within a country -- the concession areas. The success of their aggressive aims depended on their being able to take advantage of the stupidity and incompetence of the reactionary rulers and the unscrupulousness of avaricious villains. If you said today that foreign gunboats are still capable of forcing open the door to China, people simply would not believe you. However, if we relax in our struggle against corruption and fail to punish the small number of party members and cadres who sacrifice national honor for the sake of petty gain, there is a possibility that such activities could become the "gunboats" of the 1980's. We must seriously guard against the danger of damaging the door to our country from the inside!

ECONOMIC OFFENDERS SURRENDER BEFORE DEADLINE

OW192056 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1317 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 19 Apr (XINHUA) -- According to a XINHUA reporter, since the resolution on severe punishment of criminals who seriously undermine the economy was promulgated by the NPC Standing Committee on 9 March, large numbers of individuals who committed serious economic offenses in various places have surrendered themselves, frankly confessed their criminal acts, returned the spoils and exposed the crimes of others involved in the same cases. They have thus received lenient treatment by the government. According to incomplete statistics made by departments concerned covering 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, as of 16 April, more than 2,900 people had surrendered to the organizations concerned.

As this reporter has noted from the records of the departments concerned, in some localities there have been instances in which parents admonished children, wives exhorted husbands, and younger brothers and sisters urged elder brothers to surrender, to confess their criminal acts and return the spoils of their own accord. In other localities it has been discovered that many criminal offenders have secretly returned their spoils to the locations where they committed the offenses or placed the spoils at the doors of public security or judicial organs along with letters expressing repentance for their actions. Some criminal offenders have not only confessed their own crimes but also exposed others who committed offenses in the same case. The initial result of the struggle during the current period shows that this serious struggle -- which concerns the prosperity or decline, rise or fall of our party and state -- has promptly checked the unhealthy trend and is saving the criminal offenders from being deeply bogged down in the quagmire of crime. It gives the vast number of cadres and people an anticorruption, socialist education which is of vital significance.

It has been emphatically pointed out by the departments concerned that the decision of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field, which was promulgated on 13 April, is an extremely important document and that its promulgation indicates the firm determination of the party and the government to carry this struggle through to the end in order to ensure the purity of our party and the smooth progress of our socialist modernization program. Now that only 10 days remain before the 1 May deadline as stated in the NPC Standing Committee's resolution, all those who have committed economic crimes must see the matter clearly and know that it is time to realize their errors and mend their ways. They must surrender to the government as early as possible in order to receive lenient treatment. If they obstinately stick to the wrong course, continue to act defiantly and to conceal their crimes, they are bound to be severely punished by the state law.

HONGQI ON CURRENT QUESTIONS IN LITERATURE, ART

HK191134 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 7, 1 Apr 82 pp 29-31

[Article by Wen Hua [5113 6985]: "Several Questions Which Call for Attention in Literary and Art Creation at Present"]

[Text] Socialist literature and art must be improved and developed through a continuous process of practice and summing up of experience. In recent years, literary and artistic creation has flourished, bringing about a situation that has rarely been seen since the founding of the PRC. In the second half of last year, comrades in literature and art circles began to study and implement the spirit of the Central Committee's forum on questions on the ideological front, earnestly carrying out criticism and self-criticism in a comradely and realistic manner. In addition to affirming the achievements and mainstream of this development in literature and art, on the question of overcoming and preventing the mistaken tendencies of bourgeois liberalization, they reached a basically unanimous understanding, exchanged ideas and strengthened unity, creating conditions that are conducive to the further flourishing and healthy development of literature and art.

These studies and discussions have played an important role in the development of our country's socialist literature and art. One of the most outstanding results is the fact that we have had to draw a clear distinction between right and wrong on certain basic questions of literary and artistic creation.

1. A number of literature and art works describing social life during the "Great Cultural Revolution" have appeared since the smashing of the "gang of four." These works have played a positive role in understanding this internal disorder that brought serious calamity to the party, the state and the people of all nationalities and in understanding the essence of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. However, an outstanding problem that exists in a few of these works is that they are unable to draw a clear distinction between, on the one hand, Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and on the other hand, the party, the state and the socialist system. As a result, objectively they have varying degrees of bad effects on the party, the people's regime, and the socialist system.

It should be noted that, although Lin Biao and the "gang of four" seized a considerable amount of the state's and party's power during the "Great Cultural Revolution" and invariably waved the banner of the party and socialism to justify their perverse acts, they were in fact a diseased growth on the body of the party and the socialist system. Lin Biao and the "gang of four," along with the serious calamity they brought on the people, were certainly not products of the party and the socialist system itself. On the contrary, they were the enemies of the party and socialist system of the working class. While they may have prevailed for a while, in the end they did not and could not escape the punishment of history. Once the victory against them had been achieved, it was inevitable that our party and socialist system should move rapidly into a new historical period. This is the true face of Chinese history during and after the "Great Cultural Revolution" and is also something that our party, and the people of all nationalities, including workers in literature and art, have come to understand through the summing up of the experiences of this historical period. As the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" pointed out, "although we suffered from sabotage by the counterrevolutionary cliques during the 'Cultural Revolution,' we won out over them in the end. The party, the people's political power, the people's army and Chinese society on the whole remained unchanged in nature." These highly complex social and historical phenomena occurred under very special conditions and some authors have failed in their efforts at artistic condensation and judgment, believing that the "Cultural Revolution" represented 10 years of fascist dictatorship, during which time the state's political power was completely in the hands of the "gang of four."

This mistaken understanding has meant that their works paint a very dark picture of the social reality during that time, giving no hint of either the reactionary nature of the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary cliques or the historical trend which was to result in their eventual downfall and offering no insight into either the struggle of the party and the people of all nationalities or the inevitability of their final victory. The inability to grasp the true nature of society in a correct and comprehensive manner has prevented a small number of authors and artists from correctly understanding and expressing the most profound and inherent truth of the age that "our people are a great people and that our party and socialist system have enormous vitality." It seems that a summing up of both the positive and negative experiences and lessons of literary and artistic creation and a deep study and appreciation of the "resolution's" scientific analysis of the "Great Cultural Revolution" will contribute significantly to the improvement of artistic and ideological standards in this type of creative activity.

2. Practice has proved that pursuit of special privileges and bureaucratism are, in the entire ranks of revolutionary cadres, only partial and temporary phenomena which can certainly be overcome by the forces of the party and the people's regime themselves. In observing life, selecting material, refining plots and portraying characters, writers and artists should take a stand that conforms to the basic interests of the party and the people. Moreover, through their own creative work they should be able to play a positive role in improving party work style and work and in promoting socialist modernization. However, an important point that needs to be put forward here is that it is essential to clearly distinguish the fundamental differences between the old and new social systems and between the party's cadre force and the very small number of degenerates and speculators who have worked their way into it. The socialist system is incompatible with the phenomena of pursuit of special privileges and bureaucratism. Our cadres are certainly not bureaucrats of the old system; they are the people's servants and communists who devote their all to the cause of liberating the whole of mankind. Otherwise, there could be no new China in which the people are masters, and there could be no victory for socialism in China. It is absolutely essential to mercilessly expose the small number of degenerate elements and speculators. However, there is no basis at all for maliciously uglifying and launching unbridled attacks on good comrades who have shortcomings or going so far as to paint a dark picture of the entire party and cadre rank. There is a school of thought which believes that those within the party have come to form a "privileged class"; maintaining that only artists have a "conscience" and that politicians have no "conscience." No matter what an individual author's motives may be, any work which is written on the basis of such thinking will be basically contrary to historical facts. Our party and the people of all nationalities earnestly hope that writers and artists will be able to shift the focus of their creative activities towards the ongoing struggle, to build a new life. To say that this represents a ban or a disguised ban on any writing dealing with privilege and bureaucratism reflects a serious misunderstanding of the situation. There is still a dark side to our life and not a single day passes without the party and the people having to struggle against these dark aspects, including privilege and bureaucratism. The task put forward by the Central Committee of struggling against corruption is further proof of this. Two years ago, Comrade Hu Yaobang's "speech at the playwright forum" clearly pointed out that "our party has already resolved to solve the problems of bureaucratism and privilege and is currently adopting measures to this end. The party dearly hopes that comrades in literary and art circles will join us in adopting the correct policy, using literary and artistic creation to expose and overcome bureaucratism and privilege seeking." This is both the sacred right and the unshirkable responsibility of socialist artists and writers. Faced with the various problems for which the party and people show concern, our writers and artists must not close their eyes to any of the backward, negative and ugly phenomena that confront them. Rather than remaining silent, they should bring the indispensable critical functions of socialist literature and art into play in a real and effective manner. In fact, in all areas of artistic creation -- novels, films, plays and poetry -- there have been a considerable number of successful works which have had the correct ideological viewpoint, shown great artistic creativity and adopted the correct method in exposing and opposing all types of unhealthy trends, including privilege-seeking and bureaucratism.

The party and the people have, of course, shown great interest in and welcomed these works.

3. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," we have sharply criticized all kinds of expressions of the personality cult in the literature and art field. Take the ideological stand of Marxism, for example. A number of writers and artists have used the form of literature and art to expose the complex, multifaceted political and historical causes of "overconcentration of party power in the individual, and the growth of autocracy in the party and of personality cults," to help people to draw the necessary lessons. This is very significant. But of course, not all works which deal with this subject and theme have the correct stand, viewpoint and method, nor do they all express a rigorous creative attitude and a sense of revolutionary responsibility. Certain works take a one-sided and vulgar view of the problem and use insinuations and satire to describe the proletarian revolutionary leaders, especially Comrade Mao Zedong, as symbolizing "monarchical power" and "divine rights." This leads to distortions of history. "Comrade Mao Zedong was a great Marxist and a great proletarian revolutionary, strategist and theorist. It is true that he made gross mistakes during the 'Great Cultural Revolution.' But, if we judge his activities as a whole, his contributions to the Chinese revolution far outweigh his mistakes. His merits are primary and his errors secondary. He rendered indelible meritorious service in founding and building up our party and the Chinese people's Liberation Army, in achieving victory in the cause of liberation of the Chinese people, in founding the People's Republic of China and in advancing our socialist cause. He made major contributions to the liberation of the oppressed nations of the world and to the progress of mankind." Every writer and artist who seeks to express this solemn and important theme and subject should use the "resolution's" scientific and factual assessment of Comrade Mao Zedong's historical position as an ideological guide. Several writers have recently tried to sum up lessons and experience in this area in the light of their own creative practice. This has been of enlightening significance in the question of how our literary and artistic creation should solve the relationship between opposition to personality cults, on the one hand, and correct treatment of revolutionary leaders, on the other.

4. In the past there was a simple tendency among our creators of literature and art to completely ascribe a person's social nature to his class nature. This tendency has been criticized and has started to be corrected in practice. In recent years bringing order out of chaos on the theoretical level has led to the appearance of a group of successful works guided by the Marxist world outlook which express concretely the richness and complexity of human society. However, a number of works preaching abstract human nature have also appeared. This is mainly expressed in the following ways: 1) observing life and history from the viewpoint of abstract human nature and defining the struggle between the masses under the Communist Party's leadership and the "gang of four" as a struggle between human nature and antihuman or animal nature; 2) making vigorous efforts to seek beautiful human nature in class enemies or reactionaries, blurring the distinction between the enemy and ourselves and even making "human nature" and "human feeling" an excuse for defection to the enemy, treason and other treacherous acts; 3) preaching that abstract human nature is the lever of history and the motive force by which mankind can hold together and society can develop; 4) holding that the revolutionary war and land reform waged under party leadership and even the socialist system itself depress and ruin human nature; 5) in theoretical circles, confusing a person's nature with his natural properties and abilities. As a result of this, people have begun to believe that "writing about emotion means writing about love, and writing about love means writing about sex." Such a viewpoint and tendency has, in reality, only opened the way for vulgar works advocating "sexual emancipation" and promising sensual excitement. There is an urgent need for further analysis, study and criticism of such a viewpoint and tendency.

5. Serving the masses and socialism is the fundamental orientation of our literature and art. The reason that literary and art creation has been able to achieve such outstanding results and to win the support and praise of the broad masses of the people in recent years is that, through the accurate portrayal of people's lives, this creation has expressed the thinking, the emotions, the aspirations and the demands of the people. Serving the people means regarding the people as an entity and as a decisive factor stimulating the advance of history, and means serving the people's fundamental interests and desires. Hence we certainly cannot separate serving the people from party leadership and the socialist system, nor can we set them against each other. However, certain literature and art workers claim to be the people's spokesmen on the one hand and adopt a posture of opposing "the politics of government" and "official politics" on the other. There are others who announce that they will stand on the side of the people whenever any conflict emerges between the party and the people. However, it can be said with certainty that any attempts to drive a wedge between the party and the people or any attempt by the so-called representatives of the people to deviate from the party and the socialist system will inevitably come to naught. We can also say with certainty that the people have no need for such representatives. The ideological sentiments expressed in the works of those writers who profess to "stand resolutely on the side of the people" are invariably those of individualism and anarchism. The people openly decided long ago whether such ideological sentiments are beneficial or damaging. There are also some writers who regard "box-office value" as the sole criterion for judging whether the masses are being served well or badly. In fact they are just catering to and satisfying vulgar and backward emotions and interests not yet overcome by a part of the masses. This is quite different from truly serving the people. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out 40 years ago that, "undertakings which truly serve the masses of people are now certainly under the leadership of the proletariat." History has borne witness to the truthfulness of this judgment. Only those writers and artists who uphold the four basic principles will ever become true representatives of the people's interests and will ever be able to create good works that suit the basic interests of the broad masses of the people.

6. In literature and art creation, reflecting the essence of life should be the meaning of the task "writing about the truth." So-called artistic truth, however, does not refer to the simple copying of the phenomena of life, but to using living artistic images to expose the inherent connections and objective trends that exist in and between objects. In literature and art theory and practice, some people set "writing about truth" against "writing about the essence" and confuse "writing about the essence" with embellishing life and advocating "hiding the truth and deceiving people." This both violates the Marxist theory of cognition and also belittles and twists the truth of literature and art. Just as the affirmation of simple facts cannot be termed "truth," the naturalistic portrayal of the daily phenomena of life cannot be called "artistic truth." Artistic truth should be the reproduction of the real essence of life. The most essential things, however, are always concealed by the superficial phenomena of daily life. Therefore, in order to achieve artistic truth one must explore and uncover the details and true meaning of life and condense them artistically. If one is incapable of seeing the "deep currents" of life and notices only the froth on the surface and the dress, and if one does no more than list life's phenomena, exaggerating catastrophic scenes and displaying only ugly phenomena, this will not only distort the true face of life, confuse people's understanding and create bad social effects but will eventually also bring into question the artistic content of the things described.

Our socialist literature and art are developing healthily. We firmly believe that so long as efforts are made to study, and regular attention is paid to guarding against and overcoming bourgeois liberalization and other unhealthy trends, our socialist literature and art will certainly be able to achieve even greater success. As a crude outline of several questions concerning creation, this article provides reference material for further discussion among comrades in literature and art circles. If there are places where the wording or analysis is either imperfect or simply erroneous, we sincerely hope that readers will offer their criticism.

NATIONAL FORUM ON MILITARY WRITING OPENS 19 APR

OW192349 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1459 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 19 Apr (XINHUA) -- A national forum to discuss literary writing on military subjects, the first of its kind since the founding of new China, opened today in Beijing. The forum will discuss the question of how to further develop literary writing on military subjects in our country so that works on such subjects will play an immense role in promoting socialist spiritual civilization and in cultivating new men of socialism.

The forum was called jointly by the Chinese Writers Association and the Cultural Department of the PLA General Political Department. It is being attended by over 140 literary workers from various parts of the country and from the army.

Today's meeting was presided over by Zhang Guangnian, vice chairman of the Chinese Writers Association.

Ba Jin, chairman of the Chinese Writers Association, entrusted Feng Mu, vice chairman of the association, with reading his written speech at the meeting. In the speech, he warmly supported the convocation of this forum and wished it complete success. He said that military subjects make up a very significant part of the subjects for literary writing, and that many of our writers have already gained rich experience in this respect. At the same time, however, it is felt that some questions concerning the ideology and other aspects of writing have to be studied and discussed. Through the current forum, he added, we can sum up and exchange our experiences, affirm our achievements, discover our shortcomings, enhance our understanding of the importance of writing on military subjects and heighten our sense of responsibility so as to further develop work in this field.

Liu Baiyu, director of the Cultural Department of the PLA General Political Department, delivered a lengthy speech at the meeting, entitled "Strive To Develop Socialist Literature on Military Subjects of Our Country During the New Historical Period." The speech stressed the vital significance of developing literary writing on military subjects and dwelt on the question of energetically raising the level of and strengthening the leadership over work in this field during the new period.

Liu Baiyu said: Today our country has entered a new historical period. Writers and artists should, through their works, play an immense role in promoting socialist spiritual civilization and in cultivating new men of socialism. As far as this sacred historical task is concerned, literary works on military subject play a unique educational role, irreplaceable by those on other subjects. Good literary works on military subjects are "textbooks of life" for conducting education in patriotism, revolutionary heroism, internationalism and communism. They are indispensable to the vast numbers of commanders and fighters in the armed forces and to the broad masses of people, in particular the young.

Liu Baiyu said: Making all-out efforts to improve rather quickly the quality of literature on military subjects is a relatively urgent question confronting us at present. We must clearly and vividly portray individuals, intensively reflect contradictions, work out realistic and moving plots for stories and try to elevate the ideological aspects of our works. To do this, the key is to plunge into the thick of life and bring forth new ideas. He said: In our literature on military subjects, there are many experiences worth summing up in creating artistic models. In recent years, influenced by the viewpoint of "abstract, eternal human nature," a few writers have regarded the so-called "human essence" as something antisocial in nature and have used this concept to observe and delineate life, resulting in some works showing unhealthy trends. Though such unhealthy works are few in number, we must draw experience and lessons from this matter.

Liu Baiyu pointed out that to promote socialist literature on military subjects during the new period, it is imperative to take a clear-cut stand in upholding the four basic principles under the party leadership. Writers should act as Marxists, resolute, sober-minded and with accomplishment in the current struggle against bourgeois liberalization and capitalist corruption.

It is necessary to unwaveringly implement the party's principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," make active and healthy comments on literary and art works and carry out correct criticism and self-criticism. Meanwhile, measures should be taken to help writers broaden their vistas and raise their ideological level. He said: I hope that our literature on military subjects will give off a splendid light in the course of the new long march and on the socialist literary front of our country.

Among those attending today's meeting were responsible persons of the departments concerned, including He Jingzhi, Hua Nan, Zhou Weizhi, Ding Ling, Ling Mohan, Chen Yi, Chen Huangmei, Sha Ting, Wei Chuantong and Ma Shitu.

Ba Jin's Written Greeting

OW200155 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1511 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 19 Apr (XINHUA) -- Ba Jin, chairman of the Chinese Writers Association, said: Our army is a beloved army. It has made new contributions in recent years to the struggle of defending and building the socialist motherland and in modernizing the army. I think volumes should be written about the army's glorious fighting history and heroic example. This is the duty of us writers.

He said: Whether from the angle of educating young people and future generations, building a socialist spiritual civilization and opposing wars of aggression, or from the angle of literature depicting rich and colorful real life to satisfy the people's increasing spiritual needs, we should all energetically promote and develop creative literature on military themes.

Ba Jin said this in his written address at the forum on creative literature with military themes which opened today. In his talk, he particularly pointed out that, at present, creative literature is faced with the problem of raising quality. Having an intimate knowledge and plunging into the thick of life is the key to bringing about flourishing literary creations on military themes and the premise for raising the quality of literary works.

He said life is the source, and the only source, of literary and artistic creation. Any serious writer, ancient or modern, Chinese or foreign, must always derive nourishment and look for material from this source. Divorced from life, what else has a writer to write about? And how can what is written be any good? If we do not proceed from life, we can only proceed from notions and fabricate. If a writer does not know life well, lacks accumulated experience, does not have a profound base in life and fails to experience and study it in depth, all these shortcomings will be exposed when he writes.

He said: To create new works depicting the new era, experience in life accumulated only in the past is not enough. We must have new experiences, accumulated from life, and new knowledge and skills. And all this can only be known and grasped step by step in the process of plunging into the thick of life.

In his written address, Ba Jin also talked about adhering to the creative method of revolutionary realism. He said: On the question of broadening our field of vision, for example, it is necessary to link the military with other fronts and depict wars and military struggles with a broad, social background. Also for example, on the question of truthfulness, it is necessary to respect truths in life (including historical truths), dig for them in the depths of real life, and not to "elevate" or dismember them subjectively and at will.

Ba Jin said enthusiastically in conclusion: Let us all pick up the pen, use it as fire and as a sword, extol the true, the good and the beautiful, extol the "Great Wall" and the new generation of most beloved people and strike at and eliminate the dark, decadent, old and ugly. Let us use our literary works to make greater contributions to our beloved motherland and people and to building a socialist spiritual civilization!

BAN YUE TAN QUOTES HU ON CCP'S POPULARITY

HK180526 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 7, 10 Apr 82 pp 3-6

[Article by BAN YUE TAN reporters Zhu Mingzhi [2612 2404 0037] and Zhou Cipu [0719 1964 2883]: "Hu Yaobang Says We Must Not Go Against the Wishes of the People"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 21 March, Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CCP Central Committee, had a philosophical conversation with Professor Li Zhengdao from America's Columbia University in the Fujian Room of the Great Hall of the People. Discussing the ups and downs of Chinese history over the past 100 years or so, Hu Yaobang repeatedly emphasized that history bears witness to an irrefutable truth: Those who follow popular feelings prosper, while those who act counter to the people's will fail.

During the conversation, Comrade Hu Yaobang was full of confidence in China's future. He pointed out that the policy currently being practiced by the CCP is popular with the people and that this is the fundamental guarantee of victory for our cause. Hu Yaobang said that no CCP member or cadre should ever deviate from the wishes of the people. He pointed out that this is an important principle that must be observed by every proletarian political party.

On that day, Comrade Hu Yaobang cheerfully received Professor Li Zhengdao, who has made 7 visits to China over the past 10 years. The name of this noted physicist, who works hard to speed up scientific and technological undertakings in China, has been familiar to the people for a long time. Although this was the first time they met each other, Comrade Hu Yaobang and Professor Li Zhengdao felt like old friends, and they had a very cordial conversation.

"This is our first meeting; I hope that you will visit China often."

"Over the past 10 years, in particular recent years, I have seen great changes in China during each of my visits."

"The changes were not very significant over the past 10 years. We can predict some even greater changes 5 years hence."

"Certainly, in physics terms, this is what we call changing potential energy into kinetic energy."

Professor Li Zhengdao's appropriate metaphor was applauded by Comrade Hu Yaobang and other Chinese scientists at the meeting.

Chairman Hu Yaobang then talked with Professor Li Zhengdao and his wife, Qun Huijun, about the past and the future of China. Hu Yaobang said, "Our party is 61 years old this year. The reason why the party and the state have been able to change the face of China and to achieve successes such as those we have today is that we have adapted to the trends of the times and acted in accordance with the will of the people. Those people who are in power today have a degree of talent; where does this talent come from? The important fact is that they represent the will of the people and that our policy is popular with the people and suits the needs of the vast majority of the people. As long as this is the case, we have reason to be fully confident in our cause. Once there is deviation from this, however, even someone of extraordinary talent is bound to make mistakes. Historical experience has told us that whoever goes against the wishes of the people will certainly fail."

Hu Yaobang said, "At present people are very concerned about the future of China and everyone is trying to work out the direction in which China will move. The United States is trying to appraise the situation, so are many foreign journalists and we ourselves are also doing the same. The appraisals of some of these people are relatively scientific while those of others are nothing more than foolish guesses. What exactly is China's future? In which direction will China move? In my opinion, it can only travel along the road toward unity, toward prosperity and strength, toward unification and toward stability."

"Economically, it is necessary to carry out the four modernizations and make our country more prosperous and strong. Politically, it is essential to achieve unity, and the whole nation must be unified. While we do not claim an inch of foreign land, all of China's sovereign territory must be unified. Unity, prosperity, strength and unification all accord with the will of the people and are independent of the will of any individual. The fact that the policy currently practiced by the party accords with the people's will guarantees that our country's future will be glorious."

At this point, Li Zhengdao and his wife Qin Huijun, who had been listening carefully to Hu Yaobang, interrupted and said that many people overseas were very much concerned about this issue; they all hope that China will be strong, prosperous and unified.

Hu Yaobang also went on to say that Sun Yat-sen was entirely correct when he said that it was necessary to adapt to world trends and act in accordance with the needs of the people. The reason Chiang Kai-shek lost was that he went against the will of the majority of the people. In March 1943, 2 years before victory against the Japanese, Chiang Kai-shek wrote the book "China's Destiny." In this book he said that communism did not suit China's national character and that it was the Kuomintang, not the Communist Party, which had the answer. China's destiny could only be one of "one party, one ideology and one leader." At the seventh congress of the CCP held in April 1945, Mao Zedong also discussed the destiny of the two Chinas in his keynote speech, pointing out that China must be an independent, free, democratic, unified, prosperous and strong nation. What was the result of this? The Chinese Communist Party met the needs of the people and was eventually victorious; Chiang Kai-shek, on the other hand, ignored the will of the people and was defeated.

"In the past 142 years since the opium war, the Chinese people have suffered inordinate hardship and suffering in order to escape from control and oppression by the three great mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, to ensure that they never return and to build a strong and prosperous China. "The Cultural Revolution" was the last time we shall endure such suffering; the 10 years of internal chaos made China even poorer. The people today will no longer accept such poverty. This is a very profound lesson. We can no longer pursue stupid and divisive policies which only bring about poverty."

Hu Yaobang said, "It is now the people's will that China should find unity, should be strong and prosperous and should be unified. We must adapt ourselves to this trend and act in accordance with the will of the people."

Upon hearing this, the 56-year-old Professor Li Zhengdao said with deep feeling: The relationship between man and society is similar to that between atoms and matter; they are inseparable. The nature of atoms determines the matter, while man determines the destiny of society.

Having listened to the analysis of the physicist, Hu Yaobang nodded his head to show approval. He then said, "As far as the Chinese political situation is concerned, no matter how developed it may be or which leading person disappears, it is not individuals but the will of the people that determines the state of things. The Chinese political situation will certainly be able to achieve stability. China will certainly be able to carry out the four modernizations and thus make the country prosperous and strong. It is also absolutely essential that we complete the great task of unifying the motherland. This accords with the will of the people and is completely independent of the will of any individual. Therefore, as far as China's actual direction is concerned, I believe it can be summarized as follows: The political situation will be stable, the four modernizations will be carried out and unification will be achieved."

Hu Yaobang said, "Our party must constantly teach the party members and cadres not to go against popular feelings or violate the will of the people. As long as we act in accordance with the will of the people, there can be no doubt about the victory of our cause." Their conversation continued for about 2 hours without their knowing it. Professor Li Zhengdao and his wife looked at their watches and reluctantly bid farewell to Chairman Hu Yaobang, who had received them in the midst of pressing affairs; thereby also ends our interview. Outside the front gate, the rostrum of Tiananmen appeared extraordinarily magnificent against the sunset clouds in the square where spring was very much in the air. This tower over the city gate is the best witness to the power of the people. History has incontrovertibly proven that the masses have tremendous power. Just as Chairman Hu Yaobang said: Those who follow popular feelings prosper, while those who act counter to the people's will fail. If our party adheres to the policy that accords with the will of the people of all nationalities, we will be able to enjoy nationwide support. The strong, prosperous and unified China foreseen by Chairman Hu Yaobang will certainly stand like a giant in the East.

CCP DEVELOPS MEMBERSHIP AMONG INTELLECTUALS

OW191258 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0122 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 19 Apr (XINHUA) -- The party organizations at various levels in the central state organs have in recent years attached importance to recruiting new party members from among the intellectuals and backbone professionals. In 1980 these party organizations recruited 3,040 new party members, 1,324 of whom were professionals and technicians, accounting for 43.5 percent of the total. In 1981 they recruited 3,130 new party members, 1,641 of whom were professionals and technicians, accounting for 52 percent of the total.

To change the situation in which few backbone professionals are party members, the party organizations in some central state organs, following a positive and prudent policy, have in recent years stressed recruiting new party members from among scientists, technicians and backbone professionals. In the past, the party's strength on the scientific research front in the Chinese Academy of Sciences was rather weak. Since the downfall of the "gang of four," especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party organization in the academy has recruited a number of veteran scientists and middle-level backbone professionals. From 1977 to 1981, 884 new party members were recruited in the Chinese Academy of Sciences, including 558 scientists and technicians. Of the scientists and technicians who were newly admitted to the party, 410 are associate research fellows and higher-ranking personnel, including such noted scientists as Yan Jici, Hua Luogeng, Ye Duzheng, Zhang Wenyu, Bei Shizhang, Yin Zanzun, Wu Wenjun, Ma Dayou, Wang Shouguan, Lin Lanying, Chen Sixiang, Wu Zhonghua, Lin Tongji, Yang Le and Zhang Guanghou.

In recent years, nine new party members have been recruited in the People's Publishing House and eight of them are backbone professionals. The party organizations in the Ministry of Culture, the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission and other units have admitted to the party a number of noted personages who earnestly asked to join it. Among them are Liu Kaiqu, Yuan Shihai, Fang Jufen, Wu Zuguang, Chui Meishan, Hu Songhua, Xie Tian, Wang Renmei and Ling Yuan in literary and art circles as well as Huang Jian, Qi Zutan, Hu Zurong, Wang Weijian, Li Yuejiu, Li Fenglou, Mou Zuoyun and Liang Zhuohui in sports circles.

While developing party membership, the party organizations in the central state organs have conscientiously stepped up the training, education and observation of prospective party members. Many units have assigned special personnel to educate activists applying for party membership and to help them solve the question of joining the party ideologically. Some units have also organized activists to attend party lectures and to receive education in party spirit in order to enable them to acquire a basic knowledge of the party. At the same time, those activists have been invited to some party meetings as observers and assigned certain tasks to carry out. The party organizations in the Ministry of Light Industry and other units have paid special attention to observing prospective party members' political attitude, motives in joining the party, ideology and work style.

As for those veteran activists who have been excluded from the party because of complicated personal records, family background or social relations, the party organizations in the state organs have in recent years paid attention to properly solving the problem of admission to the party for them in accordance with the party's policy. According to data, a senior engineer of the engineering bureau under the Ministry of Railways had serious political problems in the past. It was later proved through repeated investigations that his record was clean. In view of his longstanding application for party membership and his performance in recent years, the party organization of the engineering bureau admitted him to the party in accordance with the requirements for party members. Since joining the party, he has worked harder, thus being elected an advanced worker. Admitting comrades like him to the party can produce a tremendous influence among the masses. Some comrades of bad class origin who had some problems in the past or whose social relations were rather complicated thus feel that they have bright prospects. Many of those who applied for party membership but whose applications were disapproved have once again turned in their applications for party membership.

In recent years the party organizations in the central state organs have recruited new party members in strict accordance with the requirements for party members. As a result, the overwhelming majority of them have been playing an exemplary vanguard role as Communist Party members. Some of them endeavor to gain professional proficiency, others often do people good turns and still others are daring to struggle against unhealthy trends. Thus, many of them have been elected advanced workers, "8 March standard bearers," shock workers on the new long march or outstanding Communist Party members.

INDUSTRIES SEEK TO IMPROVE ECONOMIC RESULTS

OWL70300 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0043 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA) -- Recently a spectacular change has taken place in the office of the State Statistical Bureau. Often at the beginning of a month, there had been many telephone calls from various localities, requesting information on industrial output increases in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions during the previous month so as to compare them with those in the callers' own locality and judge their own achievements. This situation has become rare since the beginning of March this year. What the people see at present is statisticians busy analyzing the reports submitted by some areas and departments on how they fulfill their targets in improving economic results in industrial production.

Some people familiar with China's economic work point out that this change has reflected the fact that in line with the guidelines laid down by the national conference on industry and communications which was held by the State Council not long ago, China's industrial departments are changing the past practice of onesidedly emphasizing output value and speed and are beginning to pay attention to economic results.

News from Shanghai, Beijing, Gansu, Hubei and Nei Monggol vividly verifies this point. While summing up their experiences, a number of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have resolutely followed the correct guidelines laid down by the leading industrial and economic departments.

A number of enterprises in Fujian are developing the activities to compare the products in their own enterprises with those engaged in the same trade in the same province, in the whole nation and in the world, and to find out the existing problems in quality and variety, in energy and raw material consumption, in per-unit production costs, in labor productivity and in profits and taxes. After that they publicize the results and mobilize all the people concerned to work out measures to emulate and catch up with the advanced.

The industrial departments in Sichuan Province have also revised their production plans recently on the basis of the market changes and worked hard to increase the production of readily marketable products such as pure cotton cloth, woolen textiles, foodstuffs, sewing machines, famous brand wine, soda ash, sulphuric acid and others while curtailing and controlling the production of slow-moving products such as polyester cloth, tooth paste, alarm clocks, machine-made paper, aluminum pots and pans and calcium magnesium phosphate.

In order to help the industrial enterprises throughout the country improve their economic results and to help the cadres at all levels in the economic departments to clearly understand the situation, the State Planning Commission is studying a plan to set up a national economic forecast center. The minister of textile industry is prepared to set up 9 nationwide investigation and research centers in the fields of dyeing and printing, yarn-dyed fabric, knitwear, woolen textiles as well as others to study textile designs and varieties and forecast market trends. The commercial and supply departments have also begun to actively supply the industrial departments with all types of data for the market.

BEIJING RADIO ON DEVELOPING COLLECTIVE ECONOMY

OW161301 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Station commentary: "Directly Understand the System of Peasant Households Assuming Full Responsibility For Most of the Farm Work"]

[Text] Over 90 percent of the productive teams in rural areas of our country have put various forms of the agricultural production responsibility system into effect. In some places, many production teams have implemented the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for most of the farm work [bao gan dao hu]. This type of production responsibility system is simple and is greatly welcomed by the masses. The peasants say: With peasant households assuming full responsibility for most of the farm work, we can handle things directly and retain whatever surplus there might be after handing a portion over to the state and the collectives.

Communes and production teams in remote mountainous and poor and backward areas, where the collective economy has been poorly managed over a long period, have made very good progress since the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for most of the farm work was put into effect.

However, every form of responsibility system has its own scope of adaptability and the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for most of the farm work is in general applicable to certain areas suited for diversified undertakings or to units suited for working by themselves. It is not necessary to institute the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for most of the farm work in communes and production teams where the economy is more developed, the specialized and technical division of labor is clearly defined and the people there are happier with the current responsibility system. Putting in a diversified agricultural economic structure in our rural areas, with a different organizational scale and ways of management, will help develop the productive forces faster and put the superiority of the socialist system into play. In areas where the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for most of the farm work is established and the people are satisfied, efforts should be made to stabilize and perfect the system step by step.

The busy season for spring farming is here. We should see to it that agricultural production will not be affected by any change of the responsibility system. Some people thought that the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for most of the farm work meant returning farmland to households and dividing up fields for individual farming. This is an outright misunderstanding. The putting into effect of the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for most of the farm work has indeed brought about a big change in the form of management: management by each household and with each household responsible for its own profit or loss. However, this system is founded on the public ownership of land, and the peasant households and the collectives still keep their contractual relationship.

Under the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for most of the farm work, the use of land, large farm machinery and tools and water conservancy facilities will still be supervised and managed by the collectives under a unified plan and the peasant households will still have to accept guidance according to the state plans. The production teams must keep a fixed amount of public accumulation and make unified livelihood arrangements for dependents of revolutionary martyrs and armymen, the "five-guarantee's" and hardship households. They must also carry out agricultural capital construction under a unified plan. The system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for most of the farm work therefore is not a small, private, individual economy, but is a component of the socialist agricultural economy and a form of responsibility system under the collective economy. The system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for most of the farm work does not mean that full responsibility is assumed without a unified plan. Quite the contrary, the assuming of full responsibility is supervised thoroughly under a unified plan so that unified planning and division of labor is coordinated on a contractual basis. This will stimulate the initiative of commune members and also bring the superiority of the collective economy into full play.

Cases of tearing down and dividing up collectively owned property, indiscriminate tree felling and refusal to accept guidance under the state plans have been reported in some places in the past, because the system was misunderstood by the people. Some production teams, due to lax organization, failed to take good care of dependents of revolutionary martyrs and armymen, the "five-guarantee's" and hardship households. The key to solving all these problems lies in strengthening leadership. In fact, more efforts should be made to strengthen unified leadership, unified management and work coordination after the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for most of the farm work is put into effect. Thus, the burden of responsibility becomes heavier for the grassroots cadres. The production team, as an organization under the collective economy, must still retain the necessary economic functions and responsibility, especially to manage well under the unified plan. So long as the production teams remain structurally sound and the leading bodies firm and strong, all problems that cropped up after the system was put into effect can be solved without much difficulty to make this form of responsibility system more perfect with each passing day.

Party organs at all levels in places where the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for most of the farm work has been put into effect, should intensify socialist education among the peasants. The summary of the minutes of the national conference on rural work distributed by the CCP Central Committee pointed out: Our country must uphold the road of socialist collectivization in agriculture; the system of public ownership of such basic means of production as land will remain unchanged for a long time; the establishment of the production responsibility system in the collective economy as a rule will also remain unchanged for a long time.

We must explain clearly to the peasants that collective economy is an unshakable foundation on which our country's agriculture moves toward modernization. It is inconceivable that we can build modernized agriculture on a small-scale economy of peasant households. Implementing the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for most of the farm work, however, does not mean that we are retrogressing to a small-scale peasant economy. With the development of production, the production teams under this system from now on should increase the number of diversified undertakings step by step, develop specialized division of labor and promote specialized contracts to make the collective economy better.

PLA USES INFLATABLE AIRCRAFT REPAIR HANGAR

OW181410 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] According to a report by JIEFANGJUN BAO, a field, aircraft-repair hangar was erected at an airfield of the air force of the Guangzhou PLA units on the morning of 16 April. An airplane was pulled into the hangar for inspection.

The field aircraft-repair hangar is the first bubble [qi bei] type, large, inflated building designed and produced in our country. It is supported by nine air pockets which can be filled within 2 hours by a small air compressor. It is 22 meters long, 15 meters wide and 6.5 meters high. Doors and windows can be opened at places other than the air pockets. It has good ventilation and light. It weighs only about 1 dun and is convenient for aircraft mechanics to carry. In times of war, it can be installed in the field for aircraft maintenance and repair. It is therefore welcomed by the aviation units.

LEADERS AT DEBUT OF PRC-PRODUCED PASSENGER PLANE

OW171418 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA) -- The first passenger plane ever produced in China made its debut this morning at the Nanyuan airport of Beijing. Known as "Yun-7", the plane made a demonstration flight with 41 well wishers on board. It has 48 to 52 seats. The two-propeller plane took off at 9:45 and in seven minutes, it soared to a height of 3,000 meters. It flew at a speed of 410 kilometers per hour before it landed at 10:17. "The bird flew beautifully," said the pilot. "It met all international technical norms." China has produced nine Yun-7 planes and is going to start serial production, XINHUA learned. Vice-Premiers Geng Biao and Zhang Aiping received all personnel involved in the test flight of the plane yesterday afternoon. "I fully support you," Geng Biao said. "China needs to develop its aircraft industry."

More on Yun-7

OW180535 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1320 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 17 Apr (XINHUA) -- The first transport plane ever produced in China known as "Yun-7" has recently completed all the tests and test flights.

On the afternoon of 16 April, Vice Premiers Geng Biao and Zhang Aiping received all the test flight personnel and praised the excellent performances demonstrated in the test flights and the achievements scored by the manufacturing departments and the personnel involved in the test flights.

The "Yun 7" plane is a multipurpose short/medium range transport plane. It has a wingspan of 29.2 meters, fuselage length of 23.7 meters and an overall height of 8.6 meters. It has two turbofan engines, a maximum flight range of 1,900 km, a cruising speed of 478 km/per hour and a maximum takeoff weight of 21.8 tons. It has 48 to 52 seats. If necessary, the seats and partitions can be rapidly removed to turn the plane into a freighter or a mixed cargo/passenger plane.

As of the present moment, the "Yun 7" plane has accumulated more than 1,600 hours of flight time and undergone over 3,600 landings and takeoffs during the test flights. It has landed at the civil airports in 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions except Xizang and Taiwan. Particularly during the test flight on 4 April, the civil aviation test pilots had successfully conducted a single-engine takeoff and landing. That is, when the plane with full payload had just left the ground, one engine was immediately shut off. The other engine was used to continue its flight and for landing. The plane remained stable in flight with only one engine operating, demonstrating its fine characteristics.

The "Yun 7" plane is made to satisfy the needs for the development of branch air routes in China. It is suitable for flying in southern China where the temperature is high and there are more rains or in the mountainous and plateau areas in southwest and northwest China. This kind of plane can easily take off and land and needs only a short runway. It is suitable for use on the short or low-strength runways in various small and medium-sized airports in China.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY JIANGSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Standing Committee Report

OW161429 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 8 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] Resolution of the Fourth Session of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress on the work report of the standing committee of the Jiangsu provincial people's congress (adopted by the Fourth Session of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress on 7 April 1982):

The Fourth Session of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress approves the work report of the Standing Committee of the Jiangsu provincial people's congress made by Vice Chairman He Binghao. The session expresses satisfaction with the work of the standing committee since the end of the third session of the fifth provincial people's congress. The session holds that the standing committee should make efforts to promote socialist democracy and strengthen the socialist legal system concomitantly with the building of a socialist material and spiritual civilization in the province. It is necessary to make serious efforts to do a good job in local legislative work; exercise supervision over the work of the provincial people's government, the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate according to law; strengthen investigation and study and discuss and decide on certain important questions of a provincial nature; maintain close contacts with the provincial people's deputies; and pay attention to summing up experience, improve performance and give play to the role that should be played by the standing committee of the provincial people's congress.

Court, Procuratorate Work

OW170206 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 8 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] Resolution of the Fourth Session of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress on the work report of the Jiangsu Provincial Higher People's Court and the Jiangsu Provincial People's Procuratorate (adopted by the Fourth Session of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress on 7 April 1982):

The Fourth Session of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress approves the work report of the Jiangsu Provincial Higher People's Court made by President Fang Zhen and approves the work report of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Procuratorate made by Chief Procurator Wei Yongyi. The session holds that in the past year or so the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate have played their relevant roles in developing their various operations in an all-round way centering on strengthening social order, tackling problems in a comprehensive way, severely and promptly punishing all kinds of criminals who caused serious harms to society according to law and safeguarding economic readjustment and political stability.

The session points out: Both the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate are important organs of the people's democratic dictatorship. They should continue to work in coordination with the public security departments to further consolidate and strengthen social order, do a good job in conducting propaganda and education on the legal system, mobilize and rely on the masses, accurately and promptly deal blows at counterrevolutionaries and other kinds of criminal offenders and strive to achieve a very great turn for the better in social order this year. At the same time, it is necessary to firmly implement the "resolution on severely punishing criminals who seriously undermine the economy" adopted by the 22d Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee, bring into full play the functions of the judicial organs and law-enforcement organs, properly use the legal weapon, deal heavy blows at criminal activities in the economic field and severely and promptly deal with serious cases of economic crimes according to law. Judicial and procuratorial personnel must be upright and honest, impartially enforce the law, insist on basing judgments on facts, use the law as the yardstick, lay stress on the weight of evidence and on investigation and study, make sure that no innocent people are wronged and no criminals get away and safeguard the building of a socialist material and spiritual civilization.

Economic, Financial Matters

OWL70212 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 8 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] Resolution of the Fourth Session of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress on the implementation of the 1981 national economic plan, opinions on the arrangement of the 1982 economic and social development plans, the 1981 final accounts and the draft budget for 1982 (adopted by the Fourth Session of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress on 7 April 1982):

The Fourth Session of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress, after examination and discussion, approves the "report on the implementation of the 1981 national economic plan and opinions on the arrangement of the 1982 economic and social development plans" made by Tian Lantian, chairman of the provincial planning commission; and, based on the examination report of the budget committee, approves the "report on the 1981 final accounts and the draft budget for 1982" made by Gong Zhiyi, director of the provincial finance department.

The session holds that the province's 1981 national economic plan and budget were well implemented. The economy made new progresses while being readjusted; the financial tasks assigned by the state were fulfilled; and the quota for treasury bonds subscription was overfulfilled. All this contributed to stabilizing the economy and maintaining a basic balance between state revenues and expenditures. This is a result of implementing the party Central Committee's important policy decision on furthering economic readjustments and achieving greater political stability.

The session holds that the province's draft budget and opinions on the arrangement of economic and social development plans for 1982 are based on the province's actual conditions, are positive while leaving some margins and embody the principle of continuing to readjust the economy. The session instructs the provincial people's government to organize implementation and ensure fulfillment.

The session points out that it is necessary to face up to certain weak links and problems in the province's economic construction at present, conscientiously implement the 10 principles for economic construction, persistently concentrate on increasing economic results and widely develop the mass movement to increase production and practice economy. It is necessary to strengthen the idea of taking the overall situation into account, adhere to the principle of taking planned economy as the key link with market regulation playing a supplementary role, strengthen administration of plans and strike an overall balance and correctly handle the relations between the state, the collective and the individual. It is necessary to consolidate and improve the administration and management of enterprises, put an end to losses and waste, strictly enforce financial and economic discipline and resolutely deal blows at criminal activities in the economic field. The session calls on the people of the whole province to work with one heart and one mind and strive to fulfill and overfulfill the province's economic and social development plans and financial tasks for 1982.

SHANDONG COMMENTARY VIEWS SPRING SOWING, DROUGHT

SK190847 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Station Commentary: "Resolutely Win Victory in the Battle To Combat Drought and Carry Out Spring Sowing"]

[Excerpt] Now is the opportune time to sow spring crops. The broad masses of cadres and the people in rural areas must take immediate action, race against time, take the initiative and try in every possible way to win victory in the battle to combat drought and carry out spring sowing. This year, our province's spring sowing and preparations for spring plowing and sowing began earlier and have been carried out faster than usual. Therefore, relatively solid work has been done in this regard. However, since our spring crop acreage has increased nearly 4 million mu over last year, the drought continues to worsen and the water shortage is very serious. Our antidrought task is extremely arduous. We must fully understand this situation, resolutely overcome the slack mood and the idea of leaving everything to luck and prepare both mentally and materially for a serious and protracted drought.

GUIZHOU RIBAO REPORTS POWER FACILITIES DAMAGED

HK200723 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Today's [18 April] issue of GUIZHOU RIBAO carries on its second page a letter by (Chen Xue) and (Zhou Lianzhen). According to the letter, there have been serious cases of stealing and sabotaging parts of our province's power grids and power transmission facilities over the past few years. We hope that departments concerned will attach importance to such cases.

The letter says: According to incomplete statistics, since 1979, a total of 1,164 guyed [la xian] links of high-tension transmission lines in the province have either been stolen or sabotaged. Moreover, a total of 470 tension members and large numbers of earthing grids and porcelain insulators [ci ping] and a vast amount of materials in (?cooperative) sites have either been stolen or sabotaged since 1979. The losses directly caused by this theft and sabotage amount to over 195,000 yuan. There have been greater losses caused by the following factors: accidents arising from the sabotage of the power grid and drops in production due to power cuts and power failures. For example, due to the theft of three guy anchors [la xian xian jia] by criminals, the main tower of the high-tension transmission line between (Hong Feng) power plant's (He Kuo) power station and (Bai Yuan) transformer substation lost stability and collapsed. As a result, the 10-kilovolt line below the main tower was cut by falling parts of the tower and the power grid disintegrated, resulting in a 77-hour power failure of the two lines. Over 10,000 yuan were spent just on rush-repairing the lines.

The letter notes: In addition to the stealing activities of criminals, some units and people have neglected safety in the state's power grid and have damaged power grids and power transmission facilities while using explosives to cut into mountains nearby the lines, and by carrying out target practice, felling trees and flying kites nearby the lines. For example, on 14 February this year, a child was using a reel of lacquered string to fly a kite. When the kite's string snapped, the kite with the broken string lay at different times on the two 110-kilovolt high-tension transmission lines of the (Hong Feng) powerplant, thus creating short circuits, causing serious burns and fractures [shaoshang duan gu], and cutting off the power supply to the nearby districts, factories and mines. Over 3,200 yuan were spent on rush-repairing the lines.

GUIZHOU INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT CONFERENCE ENDS

HK180557 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Summary] The Guizhou provincial industry and communications work conference concluded on 17 April. Governor Su Gang delivered a summation, and provincial CCP committee First Secretary Chi Biqing made an important speech. The conference concentrated its discussions on the question of how to improve economic returns, and formulated plans for achieving this aim.

Governor Su Gang said in his summation: "We must further enhance understanding of improving economic returns. Poor economic returns are a stubborn ailment in our province's economic work. I hope that after this conference we will truly understand the significance of improving economic returns, correct our guiding ideology, and shift the focus of economic work to stressing economic returns."

Su Gang demanded that the province carry out the following tasks, centered on improving economic returns: 1) Straighten out the enterprises; 2) strengthen planning guidance; 3) produce more and better products to meet the needs of society; 4) carry out technical reforms and equipment renovation; 5) study advanced technology and apply it to solve problems; 6) bring into full play the role of intellectuals in improving economic returns; and 7) strengthen leadership over industry. The province should get good results in the second quarter, so as to lay the foundation for the third and fourth quarters.

Comrade Chi Biqing said in his speech: "Our industrial production made a good start in the first quarter. The main problems are poor economic results, failure of certain products to meet the needs of society, universal high input consumption, and an increase in accidents. We must now resolve to reverse this situation."

Comrade Chi Biqing also pointed out: "We must deal resolute blows at criminal activities in the economic field. We must resolutely carry out the decision of the Central Committee and State Council. People are not permitted to act as they please and deviate from the decision. This is of major importance for improving economic returns. At the same time we must seriously tackle violations of financial and economic discipline and correct unhealthy trends such as overstating production costs, indiscriminate bonus payments, retention of profit that should be turned over to the state, abandoning industry for commerce and so on."

YUNNAN ISSUES CIRCULAR ON PRICES, MARKETS

HK100528 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The provincial people's government recently issued a circular demanding that the province uphold the principle of regarding planned economy as primary and regulation by market mechanism as secondary, strengthen market control in accordance with the demands of the principle of control without excessive restriction and liveliness without disorder, deal stern blows at speculative activities, preserve normal order in the markets and maintain market price stability.

The circular demanded that all units handling commodities seriously implement the commodity supply policy. All commodities supplied in exchange for coupons must be so supplied. It is forbidden to sell commodities that are currently in very short supply. In cases of violation of these rules, the wages of those personnel responsible will be docked and their bonuses will be stopped. State workers in league with speculators for profiterring must be fined, subjected to party or government discipline, and even punished according to law.

The circular reiterated: First and second category agricultural and sideline products may not be bought or sold at negotiated prices or sold in the markets before the state procurement quotas are fulfilled. Units that are not state-designated procurement units may not interfere in the handling of these products. Organs, bodies, PLA units, schools, and enterprises which want to go to concentrated producing areas to buy third-category agricultural and sideline products must first register with the local industry and commerce administrative departments, and the departments in charge should allocate the sources of the products in a unified way.

The circular demanded that the province strictly implement the "five forbiddens": Units and individuals are forbidden to go to the producing areas to crash-purchase agricultural and sideline products for which there are state procurement or contract quotas, and to handle them there or elsewhere; it is forbidden to buy commodities in bulk from state retail shops for resale at high prices; it is forbidden to block and obstruct the sources of goods for sale by the state; it is forbidden to abandon business and stage a market strike, monopolize the markets or hike prices; and it is forbidden to use [words indistinct] commodities for resale at a profit.

The circular clearly stipulated: Butchers can only operate after receiving licenses issued with the official approval of the industry and commerce administrative departments, and they may only slaughter porkers retained by the peasants in accordance with policy after fulfilling the procurement quotas.

The circular demanded that government at all levels strengthen leadership over market control work and resolutely hit at speculative activities and smuggling and peddling of contraband.

HEBEI HOLDS INDUSTRY, COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE

HK190907 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] The provincial industry and communications work conference summoned by the provincial CCP committee and people's government opened yesterday afternoon in Shijiazhuang. The conference is aimed mainly at relaying the spirit of the national industry and communications work conference summoned by the State Council in order to understand the spirit in depth and in order to carry out this spirit, summing up the experience in our practice and straightening out our guiding ideology in conducting industrial production and economic work in order to lead our work onto the path of improving economic effect. By raising economic effect, we will be able to do a good job of developing industry and communications this year, achieve good economic results and a satisfactory speed in development and fulfill the financial targets of increasing revenue and reducing expenditures. The conference will also discuss the problems related to the restructuring and technical reform of our enterprises, the readjustment of industry and the intensification of political and ideological work.

Jin Ming, Jiang Yizhen, Li Erzong, Wang Zheng, (Liu Binyan), Guo Zhi, Zhao Yimin, (Liu Ying), Yue Zongtai, Lan Kaimin, Li Yongjin, Lu Zhiguo, Zhang Kerang, (Yang Naijing), Li Feng, Xu Ruilin and (Yang Yuan) -- leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial people's congress -- attended the opening meeting of the conference. Comrade Li Erzong presided over the meeting and Comrade Yue Zongtai gave a briefing on the spirit of the national industry and communications work conference. In his briefing, he discussed the following five questions: the question of raising economic effect, of fixing in people's minds the view of taking the situation of the whole country into account, of the plans and requirements in developing industrial production this year, of the overall restructuring of the enterprises and of the intensification of political and ideological work.

The provincial CCP committee is of the opinion that Premier Zhao Ziyang's speech at the national industry and communications work conference is a speech as important as the one he made at the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC in which he put forth the 10 principles for economic construction. In Zhao's speech at the national industry and communication conference he summed up the experience and lessons from our practice in the past and clearly put forth the guiding idea of taking raising economic effect as the core. This guiding idea is the starting point for us in planning all our economic work.

By economic effect we mean both the economic effect in our enterprises and the economic effect in our society. The latter is more important than the former. We should take both into consideration. In an enterprise the economic effect must embody the unity of value and use value, the unity of production and marketing and the unity of increasing production and cutting down expenses.

In his speech, Comrade Yue Zongtai pointed out that although it is indeed wrong to say that the lower the speed the better, we should take economic effect into account in increasing our speed and strive to achieve an unexaggerated high speed.

NEI MONGGOL CCP COMMITTEE VIEWS ECONOMIC CRIMES

SK160643 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Excerpt] According to our sources, on 14 April the regional CCP committee convened a study meeting of standing committee members to earnestly study the CCP Central Committee and State Council emergency circular on cracking down on serious crimes in the economic field. The meeting held discussions in line with the actual conditions in the region.

It unanimously held that the CCP Central Committee and State Council circular is very important and timely, providing additional and explicit stipulations on the nature, significance, policy bounds, focal point, methods and steps of the ongoing crackdown on serious unlawful activities in the economic field. We must earnestly study, profoundly understand, and implement it in a down-to-earth manner.

Following the promulgation of the central emergency circular on cracking down on serious economic crimes, the regional CCP committee's standing committee has studied and discussed it on many occasions. It formed a leading group to make arrangements. In the past 3 months it has primarily attended to the publicizing and study of the circular among the regional level organs and the various leagues and municipalities and instructed them to implement the circular in line with their specific actual situations. At present, the struggle against serious unlawful activities in the economic field is gradually unfolding across the region and many crimes have been uncovered.

On 13 April the standing committee heard reports. It concluded that units that had resolutely implemented the guidelines of the central emergency circular had achieved healthy progress. After study and discussions on the circular, the standing committee further understood that a crackdown on serious unlawful economic activities is a new manifestation of class struggle in the economic field under new historical conditions. Serious unlawful economic crimes exist in our region, as they do elsewhere, and we must carry out this struggle. Therefore, we must uphold the policy of opening our doors to the outside world and stimulating the national economy on one hand and persistently carry out a successful struggle against serious economic crimes on the other. It is extremely harmful and ostrich-like if we adopt a hesitant or wait-and-see attitude toward this struggle which could affect the success of our socialist modernization and the destiny of our party and country.

Attending the standing committee study meeting were responsible comrades of the discipline inspection committees, public security and procuratorial departments and courts.

NEI MONGGOL HOLDS RALLY ON ECONOMIC CRIMES

SK190926 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The regional CCP committee held a mobilization rally of party members and responsible cadres of subordinate organs on the afternoon of 17 April to study and implement the decision of the central authorities and the State Council on cracking down on serious criminal activities in the economic field. Yun Shiyang, secretary of the regional CCP committee, presided over the rally. Ting Mao, second secretary of the regional CCP committee, delivered a report.

Comrade Ting Mao said: The decision of the central authorities and the State Council has elaborated on and made arrangements in an all-round way for a series of important issues concerning the nature, the significance, the lines of demarcation in applying a policy, the work method and the demands of the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic sphere. This decision has not only summed up the experiences in launching the struggle in the past 3 months but also experiences in waging the anticorruption struggle in the economic field in the history of our party, especially since the founding of the People's Republic.

All party organizations and party members, especially medium and high-ranking cadres, must unconditionally and unswervingly implement this decision to the letter and be resolute in carrying out this struggle. Furthermore, party members must be tempered and tested in the struggle and make due contributions.

He said serious economic crimes such as engaging in smuggling, trafficking in smuggled goods, embezzlement, bribery, speculation, swindling and appropriation of state and collective property are salient expressions of class struggle in the economic sphere in our socialist country under the new historic conditions.

These criminal activities have undermined socialism, jeopardized the state's economic construction and order and corrupted the party's work style and social values. If we fail to resolutely crack down on criminal activities, the consequences will be disastrous. We must never slacken our vigilance but enhance our understanding and make up our mind to become good Marxists.

Speaking of our region's economic criminal activities, Comrade Ting Mao said our region not only has serious economic crimes but also has salient features which are concretely expressed in the following points: Some people and units traveled a long distance to transport smuggled goods from coastal areas to illegally resell them at a profit. Some even accepted bribes to buy low-priced goods at a high price or to buy imitations, causing great losses to the state. Some ganged up with criminals in the inland areas and adopted all possible means to buy and resell at a high profit our region's livestock, timber and farm and sideline products. Some even resold gold, silver coins and narcotics at a profit.

All localities and organs are now organizing the work force to investigate serious cases. Generally speaking, the situation in our region in struggling against serious economic crimes is good. However, the development of the struggle is not balanced. Regional level organs are lagging behind league and banner level organs. This situation merits the people's great attention.

Comrade Ting Mao also set forth concrete suggestions for subordinate units on how to perform well in the struggle against serious economic crimes.

NEI MONGGOL INCREASES QUARTERLY INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

SK090923 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Our region achieved an all-time high in quarterly industrial production. The regional industrial output value in the first quarter reached 1.44 billion yuan, an increase of over 12 percent over the corresponding 1981 period. Of the 100 major industrial products, 65 increased in output. The output of 21 industrial consumer goods including woolen thread, woolen blankets, carpets, silk fabrics, dairy products, sugar cubes, leather shoes and machine-made paper all increased more than 10 percent over the corresponding 1981 period. The output of consumer goods such as bicycles, televisions, washing machines and furniture increased from 40 to 100 percent. Since leaders at all levels have attached importance to raising economic results, the output of products in great demand has increased, resulting in a substantial increase in revenue.

In the past 3 months, our region's industrial and communications front stressed work in three aspects.

1. Leaders throughout the region took the lead in participating in work. Leading cadres and office cadres of industrial and communications departments were dispatched to investigate and help solve problems in key localities and enterprises.
2. Cooperation between coal, electricity and railway transport sectors was implemented to promote all-round development on the coal, power and railway transport fronts. All five collieries in the region overfulfilled their production plans. In the first quarter the total raw coal output increased by 680,000 tons over the corresponding 1981 period. Thanks to the advantage of receiving sufficient coal supplies this year, power departments rationally organized transportation, tried all possible means to raise work efficiency and overfulfilled the freight volume plan by 25.9 percent.
3. Production management and organization was strengthened. Leading organs at all levels examined and studied the production situation of key trades and professions and adopted appropriate measures to help them boost production. They helped enterprises which had problems to manage their affairs and gave them guidance to enable industry to develop healthily.

TIANJIN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ENDS THIRD SESSION

HK150315 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] The Third Session of the Ninth Tianjin Municipal People's Congress held a plenary meeting on the afternoon of 3 April. This meeting concluded successfully to the solemn sound of the national anthem after adopting 13 resolutions, regulations, decisions and reports.

At 1500 on 3 April, presided over by Liu Gang, executive chairman of the meeting, all delegates adopted with prolonged applause a resolution on the report "unite to promote the excellent situation and strive for new successes in 1982;" a resolution on the report of the results of Tianjin Municipality's implementation of the 1981 national economic plan and the 1982 national economic plan; an examination report of the report on the Tianjin Municipal People's Congress; a resolution on the work report of the Tianjin Municipal People's Court and people's procuratorate; a resolution on dealing heavy blows at economic criminals; a temporary regulation for commending heroic models in maintaining the people's social order; a decision on intensifying education, redemption and reform of criminals through labor; a resolution on launching a campaign of obligatory tree planting throughout the municipality; a decision on strengthening sanitation and hygiene work in the urban streets; a resolution on consolidating and promoting the results gained in the all-people decorum and courtesy month; a resolution on approving in principle the temporary draft regulations for street and traffic management in Tianjin Municipality; and an examination report on the deputies' motions prepared by the bills committee.

The 3 April meeting was attended by 748 deputies.

Also present at the meeting as nonvoting delegates were members of the sixth municipal CPPCC committee who were attending their third session, and leading cadres of the municipal CCP committee, the standing committee of the municipal people's congress, departments, commissions and offices of the municipal people's government, colleges and universities and of PLA units stationed in the municipality.

Resolution on Work Report

HK150650 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Resolution on government work report: "Unite To Promote the Excellent Situation and Strive For New Success in 1982," adopted by the Third Session of the Ninth Tianjin Municipal People's Congress on 3 April 1982]

[Text] The Third Session of the Ninth Tianjin Municipal People's Congress has examined and discussed the government work report made by Mayor Hu Qili on behalf of the municipal people's government. The session holds: The report reflects the important new policy decisions formulated recently by the central authorities on the building of socialist modernization. The report also accurately analyzes the current situation in Tianjin Municipality, affirms the successes achieved in work since the second session of the ninth municipal people's congress, puts forth the principal task for 1982 and reflects the aspirations and demands of the Tianjin people.

The session has approved the report made by Mayor Hu Qili.

The session demands that the people's government and functional departments at all levels earnestly implement all the tasks and measures specified in the government work report. In 1982, promoting economic returns should be taken as the basic starting point, the process and the end result in the building of material civilization, which includes industrial and agricultural production, capital construction, domestic and foreign trade and all other economic work. It is necessary to score achievements in earnest. In the building of spiritual civilization, we must grasp two major issues -- striking relentless blows at criminal activities in the economic field and combating corrupt phenomena of all kinds and promoting the preparatory work for reforming the structure.

We must consolidate and promote the results gained in the all-people decorum and courtesy month. We must profoundly carry out activities of the "five stresses and four beauties" on a long-term basis. In 1982, we must also strive for a great improvement in social mood and order.

The session points out: The 1982 tasks are heavy and difficult for our municipality. In particular the water and energy shortages are still a great threat to the production and people's livelihood of the municipality. The year 1982 is of crucial importance for rehabilitating and repairing the damage caused by the earthquake, and this is really an arduous task. Strong measures and great efforts should be made to tackle all these problems so as to achieve good progress. The session calls on workers, peasants, intellectuals and the people of all walks of life of the municipality to unite still more closely around the CCP Central Committee and strengthen their resolve to win victory with one heart and one mind so as to make great contributions to accomplishing all combat tasks of 1982 and to opening up new prospects.

Standing Committee Meeting

HK150317 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] The Standing Committee of the 9th Tianjin Municipal People's Congress convened its 16th meeting on the afternoon of 3 April. The meeting made decisions on some appointments and dismissals and discussed suggestions and opinions on implementing the resolutions adopted at the third session of the ninth municipal people's congress.

Present at the meeting as nonvoting delegates were Mayor Hu Qili; Vice Mayor Liu Jinfeng; Chen Fu, president of the municipal higher people's court; Fan Qingdian, chief procurator of the municipal people's procuratorate; as well as responsible comrades of the standing committees of the district and county people's congresses.

HEILONGJIANG SECRETARY DISCUSSES ECONOMIC CRIME

SK171200 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Zhao Dezun, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, who was conducting investigations on the work of Yichun municipality, conscientiously studied the decision of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on dealing blows at serious crimes in the economic field together with comrades participating in a Yichun municipal meeting to report the struggles against crimes in the economic field. Zhao Dezun also delivered a report yesterday to give guidance in studying the decision. He urged party members, cadres and ordinary people throughout Yichun municipality to conscientiously study the decision and carry out the struggle to deal blows at serious economic crimes in a sound and comprehensive manner.

Zhao Dezun set forth the following eight tasks to implement the decision:

1. Persistently combine the struggle to deal blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field with production. Principal leading comrades of party committees should assume direct leadership over the handling of important cases. In the meantime, leading bodies should guarantee sufficient efforts to attend to production and make it better. They should strengthen ideopolitical work and prevent the appearance of any negative forces which adversely affect production.
2. Review problems from all angles. We should not negate the work of party committees at certain levels merely because some leading cadres have done something wrong. When treating leading bodies or individual cadres, merits and demerits should be clearly distinguished.
3. Seek truth from facts. Lessons from previous political movements teach us that we should particularly stress seeking truth from facts in this struggle. Departments where economic criminal activities exist should conduct conscientious investigations and handle them in a serious manner. Where economic crimes do not exist, we should not arbitrarily choose the targets of the struggle from subjective viewpoints. The process of handling a case, including filing the case, investigations, verification and meting out punishments should proceed in a truth-seeking manner.
4. Strictly implement party policies. Generally speaking, we should correctly distinguish and handle contradictions of two different natures.
5. Follow the mass line. We should resolutely avoid a large-scale mass movement in carrying out this struggle, but we should follow the mass line earnestly.
6. Stress education. Struggle does not mean to handle some important cases and punish some persons only. More important, we should use the negative examples as lessons to conduct specific ideological and political education among party members and cadres to enhance their ability to combat corrosive influences.
7. Strictly observe discipline. To ensure the smooth progress of the struggle, every party member and cadre should vigorously participate. We should not be indifferent to the struggle. We should not let criminal activities go unchecked even if we know the facts. We should uphold party spirit and principles and not engage in tricks to make irresponsible remarks, create disturbances, abuse power to retaliate against others or stir up factionalism.
8. Combine efforts to deal blows at economic crimes with efforts to improve our work.

JILIN CCP IMPLEMENTS DECISION ON ECONOMIC CRIMES

SK171227 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Excerpts] According to JILIN RIBAO, on the very day when the decision of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field -- an extremely important document -- was promulgated, the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee held an emergency meeting of its standing committee to study and discuss the decision in light of the realities of our province. Everybody has unanimously supported the decision, because it has comprehensively and systematically explained the nature, significance and purpose of the struggle to deal blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field and clearly defined principles, policies, and measures for dealing blows at criminal activities. The decision is a powerful ideological weapon for successfully conducting this struggle. Party and government organizations at all levels, enterprises, establishments and mass organizations throughout the province are urged to immediately conduct earnest study and discussion to comprehensively and accurately master the spirit of the document and implement it to the letter.

In order that the struggle to deal blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field can be carried out firmly to the end, the following tasks must be fulfilled:

1. By studying the decision, it is necessary to enhance our understanding, remove mental blocks and carry out the struggle in a better way. In the past 3 months, since cadres at all levels enhanced their understanding and gradually strengthened leadership, the struggle has been unfolded in our province and initial results have been scored. However, progress in the struggle is uneven. Some leading comrades lack an adequate understanding of the urgency and necessity in the struggle. Some comrades are not bold and active enough in guiding the struggle for fear that it may affect work and production. Some comrades are afraid of offending people, causing trouble and many other things; in other words, they worry too much. Some persons who are implicated not only refuse to join the struggle but also impede the investigation and handling of the cases. All these phenomena are very wrong and must not be permitted.
2. In view of many incidents which have been exposed, violations of law and criminal activities in the economic field by some localities and persons in our province are very serious. Despite the fact that our province is not a coastal area, incidents of economic crimes related to timber, grain, gold, and precious herbal medicines such as ginseng and pilose antler in our province are more prevalent than in coastal provinces. In the name of enlivening the economy, some criminals collude with persons inside and outside the province to engage in smuggling and marketing of smuggled goods, corruption, bribery, speculation, fraud and stealing of state and collective property. Their activities are rampant and methods tricky, causing grave losses to the state. This is far more serious than in 1952, when the movement against the three evils was carried out. We must never take it lightly or underrate it. The view that since our province is an island and has little contact with foreign countries, there are few economic crimes is completely wrong. In studying and implementing the decision of the CCP Central Committee, party committees at all levels should discuss and analyze in light of the realities of their units and localities the characteristics and patterns of criminal activities in the economic field and discover loopholes in economic work so as to remain sober-minded, mete out measures for correctly implementing the decision and relentlessly carry out the struggle to the end.

LIAONING HOLDS MEETING ON PRESS REFORMS

SK120958 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] According to our sources, the provincial CCP committee's propaganda department convened an experience-exchange meeting on press reforms on 8 April in Shenyang.

At the meeting, (Liu Heijia), editor in chief of Shenyang RIBAO, introduced methods and experience in boldly instituting reforms, blazing new trails, actively exploring ways for proletarian press reforms and promoting the efficacy of newspapers under the new situation. (Liu Mingzhou), deputy editor in chief, and (Zhang Yong), member of the editorial board and director of the general editorial office, introduced their experience in bringing into play the militant functions of party papers and strengthening the ranks of journalistic workers.

Liu Yiyun, standing committee member of the provincial CCP committee and director of the propaganda department, and Deputy Director (Zhou Wizi) attended the meeting and spoke. They fully endorsed the orientation Shenyang RIBAO took in instituting press reforms and commended it as a fresh, lively newspaper with distinctive features which has effectively popularized the four basic principles and the party's line, principles and policies.

Comrade Liu Yiyun said: In a great historical transitional period newspapers must adopt a new approach, have a new starting point, take on a new appearance and gain new experience. Magazines such as XIN QINGNIAN and XIANGJIANG PINGLUN published during the 4 May period were examples of progressive periodicals in that great transitional period which started something unconventional, bold and forceful and left their impact on a whole generation.

He said: We must combine Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with actual conditions in running newspapers. A successful newspaper is the result of a good combination. Combining with actual conditions denotes two things: The actual conditions of localities -- we must have a good understanding of the local situation -- and the special features of newspapers. Only by keeping these two things in mind can we achieve something unconventional.

Nearly 200 comrades from provincial, prefectural, county and commune press, broadcast and publishing units attended the meeting.

LIAONING REPORTS INCREASED INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

OW110506 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Shenyang, April 10 (XINHUA) -- Liaoning Province, China's biggest heavy industrial center, reported substantial increases in both heavy and light industrial output value in the first quarter of this year. According to the Liaoning Provincial Industrial Department, the province's heavy industrial enterprises yielded a total of 7,167 million yuan in output value in the first quarter of this year, up 5.6 percent compared with the same period of last year. Liaoning's light industrial output value was 3,958 million yuan, representing a 13.1 percent increase over the like period of 1981.

Over the years, the province put one-sided emphasis on heavy industry and only three percent of the rolled steel needed by the province for industrial expansion every year went to light industry. In line with the policies for readjustment, the province now puts greater emphasis on light industry to change the imbalance. The province last year trimmed the production of heavy industrial products not needed at the present. Last year the province's heavy industrial output value went down while light industrial production rose.

Due to a series of readjustments made, the province's heavy industrial production has been on the rise again. The province has turned over more steel sheets, wires and strips for the manufacture of light industrial goods. Tens of thousands of machines were made by the province's machine building plants in the last two years to equip light industry factories. Some of the heavy industrial plants have switched over to the production of durable consumer goods such as bicycles and sewing machines. The readjustment has enabled the province's industry to achieve better economic results.

The province's industrial enterprises turned over to the state profits totalling 922 million yuan in the first three months of this year, 6.5 percent more than in the same 1981 period.

GANSU MILITARY DISTRICT EXPOSES ECONOMIC CRIMES

SK190357 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] According to our sources, on the afternoon of 17 April, the Gansu Provincial Military District sponsored a rally at which (Li Wei ji), deputy political commissar of the provincial military district, on behalf of the party committee of the military district, explained and publicized the decision adopted by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on dealing blows at economic crimes and offered suggestions on implementing this decision.

In his speech, Comrade (Li Wei ji) reviewed the initial achievements scored by the provincial military district in dealing blows to serious economic crimes. He noted: According to the investigation data on exposed cases compiled by provincial military district, crimes in the economic field are serious. We are very shocked at some cases. It is completely out of keeping with the fact that some comrades contended at the beginning of the drive that tasks to deal blows at economic crimes should be taken up by local civilian organs and are not connected with PLA units and that tasks in this regard should be taken up by personnel in charge of financial and administrative work and not by other personnel. Some have even contended that tasks in this regard should be taken up by southeast coastal provinces and are not connected with Qinghai Province, covered by mountains which cause great transportation difficulties.

However, facts have shown that some economic crimes are directly connected with our province and have involved not only personnel in charge of financial and administrative work, but also other personnel; not only ordinary staff, but also leading cadres.

Comrade (Li Wei ji) urged the broad masses of party members, members and revolutionary fighters among the PLA units under the provincial military district, particularly leading cadres at all levels, to earnestly study the central authorities' decision and to take the lead in implementing the decision. The party committees at all levels should enhance their leadership over the work, do their work strictly according to the decision and severely deal blows at serious economic crimes by distinguishing between cases that are different in severity and by upholding policies so as to continuously carry out the struggle against economic crimes in a thoroughgoing way.

In his speech, Comrade (Li Wei ji) emphatically gave a warning to those who have committed economic crimes and have not yet confessed to realize their errors, to mend their ways and to surrender to the authorities before May Day this year in order to receive lenient treatment as soon as possible.

SHANXI'S MA WENRUI DISCUSSES ECONOMIC CRIME

HK190521 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] The Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee recently held a work conference on hitting at criminal activities in the economic field. Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the meeting in the afternoon of 17 April. In his speech, Ma Wenrui stressed that CCP committees at all levels must strengthen leadership so as to carry out the struggle according to the instructions of the central authorities in a smooth manner. He said: Since the central authorities issued the decision to combat serious criminal activities in the economic field, the standing committee of the provincial CCP committee has held two meetings to discuss and study the issue. In the future, more discussion will be held in accordance with the actual situation. The decision of the central authorities has explicitly pointed out the nature, policies and methods of this struggle; it is the program for carrying out the struggle. The CCP committees at all levels must seriously study the decision of the central authorities; they must overcome their muddled and erroneous thinking by studying it and adopt effective measures to organize and lead the struggle against criminal activities in the economic field.

On strengthening party leadership, Ma Wenrui pointed out: The provincial CCP committee has decided to assign the standing committee of the provincial CCP committee and the leading cadres at departmental and bureau levels to directly investigate a number of major cases. All prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees should also assign capable leading cadres to carry out the struggle. We should strengthen and assist work in localities that are weak in handling cases. The CCP committees should assume unified leadership in combating serious criminal activities in the economic field, and the discipline inspection committees at all levels are the executive bodies of the struggle. Judicial and public security organs must work in close coordination and bring their role into full play. Propaganda departments must adopt various measures to launch ideological and political education for the party members, cadres and the masses in a lively and concrete manner by means of typical cases, so as to enhance their political consciousness and their ability to resist the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideas and encourage party members and cadres and the masses to resolutely struggle against unhealthy trends and evil practices and criminal offenses.

Ma Wenrui emphatically pointed out: The CCP committees at all levels must pay special attention to the central decision's stipulations on the key targets and on drawing clear lines of demarcation in policy when they lead the struggle against criminal activities. Under no circumstances should they obtain confessions by force and give them credence. We must not readily believe statements made under interrogation. We must distinguish the nature of different cases in accordance with the facts and promptly handle the cases in accordance with party discipline, administrative discipline and state law.

Ma Wenrui pointed out: We must pay attention to handling the relationship between combating serious criminal activities in the economic field and carrying out industrial and agricultural production. They must be integrated with each other and not set against each other. The important aim of combating serious criminal activities in the economic field is to get rid of obstacles so as to speed up the development of industrial and agricultural production and the pace of building modernization. Therefore, in the course of the struggle, we must guard against negative factors that might affect industrial and agricultural production. We must also pay attention to the relationship between combating criminal activities in the economic field and investigating and correcting unhealthy trends in recruiting labor, cadres and students, changing agricultural to nonagricultural household registration, changing the status of rural youths to educated youths sent to the rural areas from the towns, and changing the status of temporary and contract workers and teachers in schools run by local people to permanent state workers, using one's power to build private houses and so on. Although these are problems of different nature and the solutions to them are different, in the sense of correcting party work style and social mood, their aims are the same. At present, we must give priority to combating severe criminal activities in the economic field. In handling these cases, we must distinguish the primary from the secondary cases and make overall suitable arrangements so that the two drives will coordinate with and promote each other.

The provincial CCP committee work conference on striking at criminal activities in the economic field was held from 12 to 17 April. Comrade Yan Kelun, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, who presided at the conference, gave his opinions on making further arrangements for combating criminal activities in the economic field at the end of the meeting. He demanded that all localities and provincial departments grasp major cases and concentrate efforts in April, May and June on tackling major and severe cases, steeling the cadres and educating the masses, so as to gain experience and get things going.

Comrade Yan Kelun pointed out: In hitting at serious criminal activities in the economic field, it is necessary to investigate the nature of the crimes committed and also the question of responsibility of the cadres concerned, especially leading cadres. We must by all means avoid simply considering something as it stands and handling a case simply as it appears. We must not view major cases purely as criminal cases, but as a major means of correcting the party work style. As regards leading cadres who act as protectors for criminal elements and activities, and leading cadres who do serious economic sabotage, we must investigate the responsibility, no matter who is involved.

We must carry out rectification, under leadership and with plans, of units that are gravely impure. Certain units will have to be reorganized. At the same time we must resolutely implement the policy of leniency for those who make a clean breast of things and severity for those who resist, and urge the criminal elements to take the path of giving themselves up and making a clean breast of things.

(Luo Wenzhi), secretary of the provincial CCP committee's provisional discipline inspection committee, spoke at the conference on the situation in correcting unhealthy trends in "three enrollments, three changes, and one dwelling," and gave his views. Attending the conference were responsible comrades of all prefectural and municipal CCP committees and their discipline inspection committees, and of provincial departments concerned.

WANG ENMAO INSPECTS FOUR XINJIANG COUNTIES

HK161152 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Summary] "Regional CCP committee First Secretary Wang Enmao recently made an inspection tour of out-of-the-way oases in the depths of the Gobi. He called on the cadres and masses of various nationalities to develop the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle and try every possible means to solve the water problem, to plant more trees and to grow more grass to serve as wind and sand shields [words indistinct]."

In early April Wang Enmao visited the four counties of Yuli, Ruoqiang, Qiemo and Minfeng and collected a lot of firsthand material. He told the cadres and masses in these localities that it is first of all necessary to solve the water problem by fully utilizing the existing water resources and harnessing the rivers in the region one by one. It is necessary to plant more trees and vigorously develop afforestation. Afforestation in these localities has developed to some extent since liberation but this is not quite sufficient. Too few trees have been planted, so vigorous efforts should be made to develop afforestation. It is necessary to grow more grass for it should not only serve as wind and sand shields but also can be used as fodder or compost to improve the soil.

He said: "If we succeed in solving the water problem, planting more trees and growing more grass, our oases will be expanded, the production of agriculture and animal husbandry will register greater development and the cause of other economic construction will also forge rapidly ahead."

XINHUA REPORTS ON XINJIANG COAL INDUSTRY

OW151420 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Urumqi, April 15 (XINHUA) -- Output value of coal in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region reached 250 million yuan in 1981, making up 6.1 percent of the region's gross industrial output value. Xinjiang has abundant coal deposits. Sixtythree counties in the region have good quality, easily extracted coal seams.

Since New China was founded in 1949, Xinjiang has, with government aid of more than 300 million yuan, built seven large and medium mines each with an annual production capacity of 300,000 tons; 22 small pits each with production capacity of 90,000 tons and 12 shaft mines each with a capacity of 50,000 tons. Two big coal producing centers have been built in Urumqi and Hami. The Hami opencut coal mine, with an annual production capacity of 1.5 million tons, has mechanized whole production process. By 1981, the region's coal output had increased 64 times the 1949 output.

The region now has 80,000 coal miners and an 1,800-member geological prospecting force. A designing institute for coal mines, a research institute and coal mining schools have also been established. In the first three months of this year, Xinjiang supported its neighboring provinces of Qinghai and Gansu by shipping them 440,000 tons of coal, 60 percent more than the same period of 1980.

CHINA POST VIEWS REAGAN'S ARMS SALES DECISION

OW191021 Taipei CHINA POST in English 15 Apr 82 p 3

[Editorial: "President Reagan's Timely Decision"]

[Text] President Ronald Reagan's decision to request the U.S. Congress to approve U.S. \$60 million sales of military spare parts to the Republic of China despite Peiping's objections is a timely decision.

In so doing, the U.S. President is implementing the Taiwan Relations Act in letter and spirit and at the same time fulfilling his campaign promises regarding supporting the Republic of China and its 18 million people.

According to the UPI dispatch from Washington, Tuesday, the formal presentation of the controversial package may be part of a closed-door briefing given to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by Assistant Secretary of State John Holdridge. The U.S. administration has already withheld the sale of sophisticated FX planes to the Republic of China. But the Peiping regime kept up its nuisance campaign of objections to any sales or putting a time limit of future sales.

Whether this batch of sales represents the result of understanding between Washington and Peiping of limiting sales to spare parts only is not clear. But the fact that the Peiping regime's HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY in its commentary on April 12 blasted the Chicago TRIBUNE, the WALL STREET JOURNAL and the New York TIMES for supporting arms sales to the Republic of China shows that no such understanding was reached.

It is hoped that the United States would follow this decision with more arms sales to the Republic of China, which needs such purchases to bolster its defense capabilities to counter the Peiping regime's threat to conquer Taiwan by force. It should realize that the Chinese communist peace offensive recently launched by Yeh Chien-ying is as phoney as its profession of peaceful settlement of the "Taiwan question." The only way to ensure peace in the Taiwan Strait and the western Pacific is by strengthening the ROC's defense capabilities.

The American people should support President Reagan's decision on the arms sales issue to the Republic of China and encourage him to continue along this line and not to soften his stand as a result of Peiping's agitations, which will surely be made again and again. They should also expose Peiping's sinister lobby activities in the United States aimed at seizing Taiwan by diplomatic means and with the help of the United States. Such a sinister plot must be exposed and defeated by the righteous American people.

CHINA POST LAUDS EXPANDING ARMS SUPPLY SOURCES

OW191023 Taipei CHINA POST in English 15 Apr 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Diversifying Our Arms Supply Sources"]

[Text] The Executive Yuan's decision to seek arms supplies from all advanced countries is a laudable one. The decision was revealed in a written report submitted to the Legislative Yuan Monday [12 April].

The news report indicated that in our search for new arms and planes, the French Mirage planes might be one of our targets. At the same time, we will strengthen our capacity for producing our own weapons and missiles. In this respect, our production of the Ching Feng and Hsiung Feng missiles in addition to other weapons represents a step in the right direction.

Recent international developments are highly in favor of expanded substantial relations with all advanced nations. They will pave the way for launching such a program of arms procurement in the Free World's market. We should indeed exert our efforts in this regard in a positive manner without delay.

In Europe, it may be noted, the holding of the first World Anti-Communist League (WACL) council for Europe's regional conference from February 5 to 6 at Brussels, Belgium represented a breakthrough of great importance. Thirty delegates from 12 countries, including Belgium, Norway, Denmark, United Kingdom, Sweden, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece and Switzerland, and several international organizations and observers attended the epoch-making conference. Dr Ku Cheng-kang, honorary chairman of the World Anti-Communist League, attended the conference and delivered a keynote address. The conference supported President Chiang Ching-kuo's valiant leadership and the ROC's stand. Those delegates can serve as our goodwill envoys in that vital region. They can help our representatives in Europe to meet our needs in arms sales.

The WACL has indeed become an effective instrument of people-to-people diplomacy.

PAPER CALLS FOR DIVERSIFYING ARMS IMPORTS

OW191432 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 14 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Two Ways of Reinforcing Weaponry and Equipment"]

[Text] In a written reply to an interpellation from three legislators, the Executive Yuan 12 April stated that the government is making positive efforts to increase our capability in arms production and seeking to acquire arms from various advanced nations so as to open up more sources of weaponry. Efforts are also being made to study how the procurement of military equipment can be diversified.

The first goal of building up our national defense is to provide for the security of this bastion for reconstruction and then to create opportunities for the recovery of the mainland. Presently, the principle for reorganization is to work for establishing an independent national defense system based on the needs of the political strategy of "attaching equal importance to defense and offense," while giving consideration to the two major tasks of army building and war preparations. Furthermore, stress should be laid on ensuring our air defense capability, command of the sea and capability of countering landing operations as well as on maintaining military superiority over the Taiwan Straits. In accordance with this established policy and in consideration of the current situation, our most urgent task is to improve and have an ample supply of arms and equipment, to strengthen the combat capability of our armed forces and to guard against an enemy's rash actions.

Modern weapons have become more sophisticated with each passing day. In order to keep up with the times and meet our own needs, we must constantly replenish and renew our weaponry. The most effective way is to study arms production while continuing to procure arms from abroad. By coordinating arms production at home with arms procurement from abroad, we can promote self-sufficiency and acquire a sufficient supply of arms to meet our needs at the time.

With the goal of attaining self-sufficiency in mind, the government has been working to enlist the services of experts and to expand the equipment and facilities needed for arms production so as to develop science, technology and industry related to national defense and to increase our own capability in arms production. A solid foundation has been established for the production of advanced weapons and high-performance airplanes.

Arms production should be promoted in the future through development of research work and cooperation with foreign countries so that we will be able to produce more items at home and attain the goal of self-sufficiency step by step.

It is of equal importance to open up more sources of new weapons and diversify arms procurement. As science and technology advance by leaps and bounds, various sophisticated arms are brought forth while the old are eliminated. The development of arms production has become more and more costly.

Mr Chiang Pai-li, the late military strategist, held that the principle for self-sufficiency in weaponry is "not to fall behind in invention but strive to be the first in production." In his view, we must be able to stop the enemy without spending too many funds on arms production. With our nation's current level of science and technology, we are still incapable of producing most sophisticated weapons and the government does not have sufficient funds to support arms production. Therefore, it certainly is economical and effective to procure what we need from foreign countries. Since the United States refuses to sell high-performance fighter planes to us, we are in greater need of acquiring weapons from various advanced countries so as to have more sources for sophisticated weapons.

In its written reply to the interpellation, the Executive Yuan explained that equal attention would be paid to the two measures mentioned above and stressed that efforts would be made to open up sources of arms supply in Western Europe. Efforts would also be made to acquire all those weapons that will contribute to the strengthening of the combat capability of our armed forces. Among them is the Mirage fighter produced in France. At the same time, continued efforts would be made to urge the U.S. Government to sell us practical and effective defensive weapons to ensure the country's national defense.

The most fundamental question lies in the development of science and technology related to national defense which will allow us to strengthen our capability in the production of sophisticated weapons. Various types of domestically-produced missiles and rockets, including Hsiung Feng and Ching Feng missiles, cannons with increased range [tseng cheng pao 1073 4453 4276] and vehicles equipped with electronic communications devices have already been put on public display. Other arms including tanks, vessels and sophisticated weapons, which are still under development, will soon be put into production. Hereafter, it is of greater need that experts, both at home and abroad, participate in fulfilling this task and that all industrial enterprises run by the military, the government or civilians, cooperate and speed up arms production by increasing the achievements made at individual enterprises.

To ensure the command of both our sea and air, we need to procure high performance fighter planes. However, under the complicated and contradictory international situation at present, it is necessary not only to use every possible measure to seek proper sources but also to obtain a continuous supply guarantee. The Executive Yuan pointed out that, first of all, we must take into consideration the supply of spare parts and accessories needed for maintenance and repair work. Only if the sellers guarantee the supply for a prolonged period of time can we sign the procurement agreement. Without this guarantee, the procurement may result in serious consequences. Therefore, the government will meticulously appraise this issue and make efforts to diversify arms procurement to avoid overreliance on one sector's supply, as well as to maintain our flexible position and to take initiative in arms procurement.

Whether producing arms at home or procuring sophisticated weapons from abroad, we need an enormous amount of funds. The government must appropriate more funds for this purpose in its budgets while contributions from the people will be urged. In the central government budgets for fiscal year 1983, more than 144.2 billion dollars in new Taiwan currency has been appropriated for national defense and foreign affairs, accounting for 42.5 percent of the total expenditures. In expounding this budget plan, President Sun of the Executive Yuan stated that if any breakthrough is made in the procurement of military equipment, special budget plans will be worked with perseverance to attain this goal and that the government will also make efforts to appropriate as much money as possible to support arms procurement.

In the past few years, nationwide campaigns for contributions to the "patriotic and self-reliant" funds have been launched by personages from all walks of life. The contributions amounted to several billion dollars in new Taiwan currency and a large portion of the contributions are designated for procuring arms to strengthen national defense. The funds have been used in procuring planes and vessels, and an air force "self-reliant" squadron, a navy speedboat squadron and a tank brigade have already been organized separately with the funds contributed. This indicates that the people are of the same mind in their support for building national defense. Hereafter, it will be necessary to call on the people to make further contributions to coordinate with the government's determination to carry out this policy decision. This will certainly make our arms increasingly superior and our combat capability increasingly substantial. Thereby, an independent national defense system will be established and the tasks of ensuring self-defense and overcoming enemies will be fulfilled.

WORLD WOMEN'S SOFTBALL EVENT DRAWS 18 COUNTRIES

OW200417 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] (Li Cheng-i), vice president for international relations of the Chinese Taipei Softball Association, has announced that Don Porter, secretary general of the International Softball Federation, has informed him that 18 countries, including the Republic of China, have completed registration procedures for the fifth world women's softball championship to be held in Taipei 2-11 July.

(Li) is on his way to the United States for business and is expected to meet with Porter Monday evening to discuss the details of which countries have registered.

The 18 countries on the list Porter forwarded to the Chinese Taipei Softball Federation are the Republic of China, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, Indonesia, Norway, Argentina, the Bahamas, Bermuda, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Venezuela.

(Li) emphasized that countries such as Singapore and New Guinea, which have expressed their firm intention to come, have not appeared on Porter's list yet, since their registration materials have not reached the International Softball Federation headquarters in Oklahoma City. In addition, despite earlier reports, the Japanese have said they want to attend the championship in Taipei. It raises an interesting question as to why they have changed their mind after supporting the Chinese communists in the political controversies which have troubled the planning for the tournament. The Japanese had indicated that the softball tournament site should be changed unless sports officials in the Republic of China make certain promises on the protocol to be used at the opening and closing ceremony. Their recent change in mind was also accompanied by a statement saying the Japanese team would return home if the flag of the Republic of China was used at the championship. Local sports officials have expressed indifference whether the Japanese attend it or not and indicated that the change in heart may merely be an attempt to play a disruptive role at the tournament by pulling out their team once the event has started.

PRESS VIEW SINO-U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

HSIN WAN PAO Column

HK180800 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 18 Apr 82 p 1

["New Talk" column: "Hot and Cold Between China, the United States and the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Brezhnev is now confined to bed in the Kremlin. In the latter half of last month, he delivered a speech in Tashkent, making overtures to Beijing (although there was no lack of the old tune of attacking China in his speech). He fell ill once he returned to Moscow. Of course, this was not because Beijing got him angry. A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry used three phrases to answer his speech -- pay attention to what he has said, refuse his attack and always see how he actually behaves. We should say that the reactions were not stern, although we should not judge things by speech and countenance. The reactions can be described as moderate.

More than 20 days have passed since the speech. The day before yesterday, Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, expressed his views that China and the Soviet Union should hold direct talks on the basis of equality, mutual respect and territorial integrity. Such a view is more "direct" than the reactions made by Beijing several days ago. With regard to direct talks, Beijing only said that it would see, but refused to reveal what practical actions it would take.

Actually, on the same day that Ceausescu expressed the above views in Beijing, the Sino-Soviet goods exchange agreement for 1982 was signed in Beijing. Chen Muhua, Chinese vice premier and minister of foreign trade and economic relations with foreign countries, attended the signing ceremony. The trade volume will be increased by 45 percent, valued at 600 million Swiss francs or 1.8 billion Hong kong dollars. This will be the highest trade volume of the past 15 years (since 1967). It has also been decided to reopen border trade.

Judging by trade, it seems that China and the Soviet Union have improved their relations a bit.

However, these are the normal affairs of two countries that have established diplomatic relations. Beijing has never said that it will not maintain normal diplomatic relations with Moscow. Furthermore, it has never said that Sino-Soviet relations will retrogress or be downgraded. The representatives of both sides in each other's capitals are officials of ambassadorial level.

Although their relations have not retrogressed or been downgraded, they are actually very cold. But it seems that nobody has said that they are as cold as frost.

At present, nobody has said either that Sino-Soviet relations are no longer cold or too cold.

People talk about the possibility of retrogression and downgrading of Sino-U.S. relations which have recently become cold because of the problem of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. Notwithstanding that, these relations are much hotter than Sino-Soviet relations.

Brezhnev's purpose in delivering his speech in Tashkent was to take advantage of the slightly cold Sino-U.S. relations in the interests of the Soviet Union.

The situation is complicated and delicate.

China is a weak nation compared with the United States and the Soviet Union. However, it is a big nation, which occupies a decisive position, and nobody can bully it easily.

WEN WEI PO Article

HK190916 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 19 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Kuan Chien-tzu [4619 6015 1311]: "News on China and the United States and China and the Soviet Union"]

[Text] The recent developments in Sino-U.S. and in Sino-Soviet relations have attracted people's attention. People are now showing concern for the negative development of the former and the positive development of the latter.

It is the United States and the Soviet Union, rather than China, that have caused people to have such concerns.

China's principles and stands toward these two countries have remained unchanged. That is, in international contacts, to adhere to the five principles of peaceful coexistence, especially to the principle of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty and the principle of noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

In handling Sino-U.S. relations at present, China's stand is opposing the United States for creating "two Chinas." The dispute is on the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, on the U.S. regarding Taiwan as a political entity, a "small China," and encouraging it to reject peaceful reunification, to be independent and to become an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" of the United States. In other words, this is a practice of U.S. hegemonism in China.

Therefore, China has risen in opposition to U.S. hegemonism and creation of "two Chinas," to its violation of China's territorial sovereignty.

The recent development is the Reagan administration has asked for congressional approval to sell \$60 million worth of military spare parts to Taiwan and China has lodged a strong protest with the United States for violating its territorial sovereignty. But since the United States has explained that this was a decision made before the Cancun conference held last year, that is, before Reagan's meeting with Premier Zhao Ziyang, that only spare parts and not weapons would be involved in the sales, that is, no new arms would be provided, and that it would not provide Taiwan with new weapons during its talks with China, China, besides lodging the protest, would also like to wait and see whether the United States keeps its word. It warned the United States that if it fails to keep its word, it will be responsible for all serious consequences occurring thereafter.

U.S. correspondents hold that the assurance is a great concession made by the United States, and that is why China has not taken drastic measures to downgrade relations.

In the sense that the dispute should be settled through negotiations, it might be right to consider the assurance as a concession. But when the cause of the dispute is examined, the assurance given by the United States that it would not go on acting recklessly can, on no account, be regarded as a concession. This is because that the United States should not have done such a thing which violates China's sovereignty. This assurance is but to suspend this act of violation.

Thus, the dispute between China and the United States has not yet been fundamentally settled, and the possibility of a reversal of relations still exists.

As to Sino-Soviet relations, what attracted people's attention is Soviet President Brezhnev's Tashkent remarks. In these remarks, in addition to his usual attacks on China's foreign policy, he said something which had not been said for a long time. That is, the Soviet Union has always recognized China's sovereignty over Taiwan and opposed the concept of "two Chinas," and it is ready to settle the dispute between the two countries through negotiations.

The Soviet Union has thus made use of the United States' creation of "two Chinas" to curry favor with China. To this, China has made a three-point response: First, China took note of the Soviet leader's remarks. Second, China has rejected his attacks. And third, China will see how the USSR behaves.

Having taken note of the remarks means China has not only heard, but also paid attention to them. Rejecting the attacks means China will adhere to its policies. To see how the USSR behaves means to see what actions it will take in the future.

This three-point response is also an example of combining principle with flexibility. What affords much food for thought is that instead of responding with lengthy articles, the remarks were treated with indifference; instead of being answered back sarcastically, the Soviet attacks were only rejected firmly and calmly. Besides, the Soviet proposal was neither accepted hastily nor refused rashly. China will just wait and see how the USSR behaves along the Sino-Soviet border before making any decision.

When talking with the Chinese party and government leaders these days on Sino-Soviet relations, Romanian President Ceausescu suggested that the two sides settle the dispute through direct negotiations. In addition he said that this would not only be good for both countries but also for world peace.

These remarks can be read in full in China's official press. In the past, such remarks were usually reported in a few lines. So, this seems to imply some new turn of events. At a press conference held in Beijing, President Ceausescu even said that there are good prospects for Sino-Soviet relations. In this visit, he may have brought some messages to and from China. This affords much food for thought.

**END OF
FICHE
DATE FILMED**

April 21, 1982

